

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز - مؤسسة الصحافة العربية - Press Foundation

Fahd receives Lebanese envoy

JEDDAH (AP) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia on Sunday received Lebanese President Amin Gemayel's special envoy, former Premier Takiyeh Al Solh, amid reports the kingdom was to enlist U.S. help to get Israeli invasion forces out of Lebanon. The meeting with the king was attended by Information Minister Ali Shahr, who served as Saudi Arabia's ambassador in Beirut during the initial years of civil strife in Lebanon. The Saudi Press Agency reported the meeting without elaborating. But Arab diplomatic sources here said Mr. Solh handed the king a message from Mr. Gemayel requesting Saudi assistance in asking Washington to talk the Israelis into withdrawing their forces from South Lebanon. Saudi Arabia has committed itself to help bring about an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. Saudi Defence Minister Prince Sultan was meanwhile quoted as reiterating that the kingdom would help Lebanon stabilise itself after nine years of unrest and to finance its massive reconstruction projects.

Kuwait, France sign military accord

KUWAIT (AP) — Kuwait and France signed Sunday an agreement for training Kuwaiti air force pilots at French air bases and military factories, the Defence Ministry here announced. It said the accord was a follow-up to a previous agreement whereby Kuwait was to acquire a squadron of French-made F-1 Mirage warplanes. French diplomatic sources said a total of seven Kuwaiti pilots were to be trained in France, adding that delivery of the Mirage planes was to commence in November at the rate of one aircraft per month. The agreement for pilot training was signed here by Abdul Razzak Al Khamies, undersecretary for defence, and French Ambassador to Kuwait Jean Passault. Mr. Passault told the newspaper Al Anba'a that Kuwait's military and non-military purchases from France amounted to 3.5 billion francs (\$379 million) in 1983 and were expected to go up to four billion francs (\$433 million) by the end of 1984.

Volume 9 Number 2686

AMMAN, MONDAY OCTOBER 8, 1984, MUHARRAM 13, 1405

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Parliament to prepare reply to King's speech from throne

AMMAN (Petra) — The Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament meet Monday to debate and finalise separate replies to the speech from the throne delivered last Monday by His Majesty King Hussein. An announcement said Sunday that Upper House Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi called house members for a meeting at 10 a.m. on Monday. Also Lower House Speaker Akel Fayez called the House's members for a similar meeting to be held at 12 noon. Mr. Fayez Sunday received a cable from Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz, Saudi Arabia's first deputy prime minister, congratulating him on being re-elected to his post and wished him success.

Red Sea states to attend meeting

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid said Sunday that all nine states bordering the Red Sea would meet in Khartoum at the end of November or early in December to discuss mine explosions reported in the waterway. Sudan had called for a conference of Red Sea foreign ministers to be held last month to discuss joint security measures following 18 mysterious blasts reported between July 9 and Sept. 20. But the meeting was postponed after Ethiopia and South Yemen declined to attend.

Karachi paralysed under curfew

KARACHI (AP) — A 24-hour uninterrupted curfew enforced by Pakistani troops and ordered because of riots between members of rival Shiite and Sunni Muslim sects shut down Pakistan's largest city Sunday. Although the curfew was imposed on four central police station areas, it effectively kept most of the city's seven million inhabitants indoors Sunday. All banks, commercial houses, government and semi-government offices, schools and colleges remained closed.

Polisario reports attacks on Moroccans

PARIS (R) — Polisario guerrillas killed 37 Moroccan troops and wounded 44 in a series of attacks on Moroccan positions in the Western Sahara between Sept. 30 and Oct. 4, the Algerian news agency APS, monitored here, said. Quoting a communiqué by the self-proclaimed Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, the agency named nine localities which it said had been attacked but none of them appear on published maps of the area.

Yugoslavia expels British journalist

BELGRADE (R) — British journalist Nora Beloff left Yugoslavia Sunday after being expelled by the Yugoslav authorities Saturday night, the British embassy in Belgrade said. Ms. Beloff, 65, a veteran correspondent and writer on East European affairs, left by train for Paris after being given 24 hours to be out of the country. She was accompanied to the rail station by two British diplomats.

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'Shara'a remark deserves a closer look' Peres takes to U.S. Lebanon pullout plan

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Prime Minister Shimon Peres, who on Sunday started a week-long visit to the United States, is expected to present a plan for withdrawing Israeli troops from South Lebanon.

Before boarding a plane to New York early Sunday, Mr. Peres told reporters he would discuss ways of ending Israel's 28-month occupation of South Lebanon with President Ronald Reagan and other U.S. officials. "I am taking a plan for the withdrawal of the IDF (Israel Defence Forces) from Lebanon. I don't know if it's a new plan, but it's a plan," he said.

Later Sunday, an Israeli Foreign Ministry official indicated that the plan centred on dividing

the zone now occupied by Israel into two areas: one patrolled by United Nations forces and the other by the Israeli-backed militia known as the "South Lebanese Army" (SLA). Syria has said it rejected any role for the 2,100-man militia that Israel finances and trains. Syrian Foreign Minister Farouq Shara'a said Friday in New York that his government would endorse a U.S. mediation effort aimed solely at removing Israeli forces from Lebanon.

Speaking to reporters before leaving Israel, Mr. Peres said Mr. Shara'a's remark "deserves a closer look. It is an interesting move."

Mr. Peres, who took office three weeks ago, said Israel "would look with favour on any U.S. pacifying role," but he said Lebanon and Syria would have to have an American mediation role.

The Israeli Foreign Ministry official, speaking on condition he was not identified, said the Syrian position "has some conditions that are unacceptable to us."

He said Israel still insisted that militiamen from the South Lebanon army play a role in "security arrangements" to "protect" Israel's northern border from commando attacks.

Mr. Shara'a, who held talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in New York on Friday, said in an interview with Beirut's An Nahar newspaper on Sunday that he found some U.S. attitudes "positive" towards Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

Mr. Shara'a said the U.S. wanted a swift Israeli withdrawal from occupied South Lebanon.

"The U.S. no longer considers the legitimate Syrian presence in Lebanon the same as that of the Israeli invader... it distinguishes between the two and wants to see a swift Israeli withdrawal," Mr. Shara'a said in the New York interview.

He said Washington also accepted a role for the United Nations in "future" security arrangements but he felt the U.S. was still trying to defend or justify Israeli policies.

(Continued on page 3)

Rabin to replace Israelis with Palestinian mayors

TEL AVIV (AP) — Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin told an Israeli Arab parliament member on Sunday that he would try to reappoint local Palestinians to the jobs of town mayors in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip in place of appointed military commanders, a Defence Ministry statement said. The statement, issued by Mr. Rabin's spokesman Nahman Shai, said that Mr. Rabin also told Labour Party Knesset member Abdul Wahab Darawshe that plans for the establishment of a Palestinian-owned and run bank to encourage what he called local development in the West Bank were "at an advanced stage."

Israel's "civil administration" in the occupied territories has deposed all but one of the locally-elected Palestinian mayors in the last few years and replaced them with Jewish officials, mainly Israeli army officers, on the claims that the local officials were activists of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) or were obstructing the Israeli administration. Elias Freij of Bethlehem is the only Palestinian mayor of any importance who has not been removed from office. There have been no independent Arab banks in East Jerusalem or the West Bank and Gaza since Israel occupied the territories from Jordan and Egypt in the 1967 war. The Israeli gov-

'Israeli police quashed evidence on attacks'

TEL AVIV (AP) — A defence attorney said Sunday an Israeli police officer ignored evidence that could have uncovered a Jewish terror network in the occupied West Bank four years ago, soon after its first major attack on Palestinians.

Aryeh Weinroth told an Israeli court that a policeman released without thorough questioning a Jewish settler detained two weeks after bombing attacks on three Palestinian mayors in June 1980.

He identified the settler to reporters as Ira Rappaport, 38, an American immigrant currently sought by police in connection with the case.

Rappaport is believed living in New York City where he is said to be operating a bureau for the "Gush Emunim" extremist movement that lobbies for new Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank.

Weinroth said Rappaport was detained for nearly running over a policeman as he sped through Jerusalem on June 15, 1980, thirteen days after the bombing attacks.

The attorney, reading from an interrogation brief made when Rappaport was questioned, said that night, quoted the suspect as saying that the police were "trying to link me and my car to the attempt to assassinate the mayors. I deny any connection or any knowledge of it. And I won't say any more without a lawyer."

Rappaport was not questioned further, Weinroth said. Weinroth told reporters outside the court that police in action had political motives. He declined to elaborate.

Weinroth represents two of 20 suspects, mostly Jewish settlers in the occupied territories, standing trial since June 17 for six major attacks on Palestinians in four years. One of his clients is charged with attempted murder for the attack that killed former Nablus Mayor Bassam Shaka'a.

The car bombings were the first attacks attributed to the underground.



CLOSE ENCOUNTER: Joan Mondale, wife of Democratic presidential candidate Walter Mondale, talks to him closely during a walk along the CWO Canal in Washington. Mr. Mondale and President Ronald Reagan were scheduled to attend a public, televised debate on Sunday (AP wirephoto)

Arafat, Gromyko hold 'very important' talks; Habash insists PLO chairman should resign

KUWAIT (R) — A senior Palestinian official was quoted Sunday as saying a meeting in East Berlin Saturday between PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko was very important. In a telephone interview from Tunis with the Kuwaiti newspaper Al Qabas carried by the Kuwait News Agency (KUNA), Salah Khalaf, who is deputy to Mr. Arafat in the Fateh commando movement, said "the Arafat-Gromyko meeting was very important. There is no need to go into detail."

Mr. Khalaf said Syria demanded the removal of Mr. Arafat from the Palestinian leadership as a price for reconciliation.

"We categorically reject such conditions as we will never accept that any Arab ruler impose conditions on us," he was quoted as saying.

Another Kuwaiti newspaper meanwhile quoted Mr. Khalaf as saying Algerian efforts have failed to arrange a rapprochement between Syria and the PLO.

Mr. Khalaf told the newspaper Al Watan that Mr. Assad "still insists on deposing Arafat."

"Syria has put forward an im-

possible condition, demanding that the Central Committee of Fateh censure and depose Arafat before ousting him," said Mr. Khalaf. "That is Syria's condition before the Syrian leaders would be willing to receive us in Damascus."

Mr. Khalaf insisted that "we reject this condition, because we will not accept from any Arab leader to impose his conditions on us. We bow only to the representatives of the Palestinian people."

He told Al Watan that "should be face a dead-end with Syria, we will go to Algeria and convene an emergency session of the Palestine National Council with the participation of willing groups."

Mr. Habash said Mr. Arafat's policy was hampering efforts to convene the PNC.

Algeria and South Yemen have for several months tried to mediate in Palestinian quarrels which have so far prevented convening the PNC. It was to have met in Algiers last month.

Mr. Habash said: "The policies and actions of Yasser Arafat reflect a continued insistence on deviation... and hamper efforts for a full national Palestinian dialogue on convening the 17th session of the PNC."

In Amman on Monday, representatives of Palestinian refugees and members of the PNC living in Jordan Sunday appealed to heads of state of Arab countries to support efforts to convene the council.

In a statement issued in Amman the refugee representatives and PNC members appealed to Arab leaders to "bridge the differences in the Palestinian and Arab arenas at the crucial moment of the Arab-Israeli conflict."

Hamadeh Al Fara'neh adds from Amman: Yasser Abd Rabbo, head of the

(Continued on page 2)

Sit-in continues at Durban consulate

DURBAN, South Africa (R) — Three opponents of the South African government continued a sit-in at the British consulate here Sunday for what could become an indefinite stay after police arrested three fellow dissidents who tried to flee.

Three of the six opponents of South Africa's apartheid racial segregation laws who had been inside the consulate for 23 days attempted to slip out of the building and mingle with shoppers in Durban's crowded city centre on Saturday.

The three, all Indians, were seized by security police and served with detention orders which provide for indefinite imprisonment without trial at the government's discretion.

One of them, Mewa Ramgobin, shouted through the metal grill of a police truck as he was driven away that the three who remained would now stay in the consulate indefinitely.

They had opposed elections in August under a new constitution which gives a junior role to government to Indians and mixed-race coloureds but still excludes the nation's 73-per-cent black majority from power.

East Germans display military muscles

EAST BERLIN (R) — Communist leader Erich Honecker and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko Sunday presided over a military parade to mark the 35th anniversary of the foundation of the German Democratic Republic (GDR).

A flight of Soviet-made Mi-24 helicopter gunships swooped over the centre of East Berlin in bright sunshine as soldiers goose-stepped past a reviewing stand, saluting Mr. Honecker, Mr. Gromyko and other visiting Warsaw Pact officials.

T-72 tanks and missiles followed in a haze of smoke along the broad Karl-Marx-Allee. Crowds of workers and children, brought in by special buses, lined the streets under banners proclaiming "Long Live the GDR" and "Our gratitude to the National People's Army."

Portraits of Mr. Honecker and Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko hung from nearby buildings along with national flags. Nearly all the weaponry on display was Soviet-made. East Germany has practically no arms industry of its own. Experts said there did not appear to be any new equipment.

Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko, whose country has 400,000 troops in East Germany, had originally planned to attend the festivities but withdrew. Western diplomats said ill health had probably forced him not to come.

The East German state was proclaimed here in October 1949, a month after the formation of West Germany in the zones occupied by the U.S., Britain and France after the defeat of Nazi

Germany. Many Western embassies boycotted the parade in a routine protest against the presence of East German soldiers in East Berlin. The Western allies argue that occupation agreements forbid any troops other than those of the four occupation powers to enter the city.

Each German state has blamed the other for the division of the country but, unlike Bonn, East Berlin considers the split final.

Mr. Honecker told a rally Saturday night: "The German 'reich' disappeared forever in the fires of the Second World War. As a result of this there are now two German states: the socialist GDR and the capitalist FRG."

Soviets warn Bonn against 'undermining' East Germany, page 2

Asylum-seekers remain in Prague embassy

PRAGUE (R) — Nearly 100 East Germans seeking asylum remained in the West German embassy in Prague Sunday, an action which many of them fear could ruin their lives if it backfires.

As part of intensive negotiations to end the occupation, East Germany has told Bonn the men, women and children can return to their homes without facing punishment. Some of them have been in the embassy for about two weeks.

West German embassy staff and the Czechoslovak police are doing all they can to stop the flow into the building. The embassy has been closed for business and the front gate locked.

In the cobbled street outside, Czechoslovak police mount day-and-night patrols, checking personal documents to make sure no East Germans approach.

Although it is not the first time the diplomats have had to cope with an occupation — about 30 East Germans used this route to force emigration papers from East Germany in February — the numbers this time have overwhelmed

the staff. The salons and bureaux of the Lobkowitz Palace, which houses the embassy and the ambassador's residence, are usually places for the discreet buzz of diplomatic conversations and the clink of glasses at official receptions.

One such a gathering went on in the private reception rooms one evening last week, when a group of dignitaries from Bremen sipped cocktails while East Germans clustered in another part of the building.

U.K. embassy in Beirut shut down after threats

LONDON (AP) — British embassy offices in Beirut have been closed for several days while security is tightened, the Foreign Office said Sunday.

The Sunday Times said the offices were closed after being threatened with a terrorist attack, and staff were dispersed to offices in other parts of the Lebanese capital.

A Foreign Office spokeswoman who declined to be identified confirmed that the offices in west and east Beirut had been closed "for several days until the completion of certain security measures." She refused to comment on the reported threats.

"We hope to open again in west Beirut on Monday if the work is completed but we haven't yet taken any decision about what to do in east Beirut," she said.

She said passports and visa applications were not being handled during the shutdown.

London Broadcasting Corporation, an independent radio station, said one theory was that the threat was sparked by an announcement that Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe planned to visit Israel.

The closure is a "temporary decontamination," but the Foreign Office debated last week on whether the 12 British diplomats in Lebanon should all leave, said the weekly, quoting an unnamed Foreign Office official in London.

The paper said the threats against the embassy began in earnest last week, although French, West German, American and Swiss dip-

lomats have also been named as targets.

"There are always threats, but these were specific and we take them very seriously. Frankly, they make your hair prick a bit," the official was quoted as saying.

The paper quoted senior intelligence sources in both London and Beirut as saying that the British embassy had become the main target of Shiite fundamentalist suicide bombers.

But it quoted a second Foreign Office official who dismissed the suggestion that British diplomats would leave the war-torn country.

"I don't see how the British can make a unilateral withdrawal," the official was quoted as saying. "It would seem like a capitulation in the face of terrorist threats. We have to follow the Americans on this and while they stay, we stay."

French, British and Irish ministers due

(Continued from page 1)

countries in a bid to strengthen its military defence system and diversify its sources of weapons.

Mr. Henu, who had announced during a visit here last month that his country had decided to provide the Kingdom with its needs of arms, is scheduled to arrive in Amman Saturday, French Ambassador to Jordan Jacques-Alain de Sedouy told the Jordan Times.

The ambassador said Mr. Henu's visit comes as part of continuing with Jordanian officials on French arms supplies to the Kingdom which were interrupted by a sudden decision by the French and Libyan governments to withdraw their troops from Chad.

The French defence minister had to cut short his visit to Jordan and fly to N'Djamena upon instructions from Paris.

During his scheduled one-day visit to Amman Saturday, Mr. Henu is expected to review various decisions taken by a Jordanian-French committee

which has been formed to study the priorities of Jordan's needs of arms. He will be flying to Amman from Cyprus where he will also be conducting talks with Cypriot officials.

British Defence Secretary Michael Heseltine is scheduled to arrive here later this month to discuss with Jordanian officials a defence package deal, a spokesman for the British embassy in Amman told the Jordan Times.

The spokesman, who asked not to be named, said Mr. Heseltine will be discussing British arms sales to the Kingdom and that the British defence secretary's visit is in response to an invitation by Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker. Both Britain and France have the alternative to the U.S. Stinger anti-aircraft missiles.

After the U.S. cancellation last year of an arms deal which included 1,300 shoulder-held anti-aircraft Stinger missiles, Jordan declared it was going to seek arms from any other available sources to strengthen its defences and pre-

serve its independence and security.

Also arriving in Amman on Tuesday is Irish Defence Minister Patrick Conroy who is scheduled to meet with General Sharif Zaid during his brief visit to Jordan, a spokesman for the Irish embassy in Amman said.

Among other contacts by Jordan to obtain its needs of arms, General Sharif Zaid made a visit last month to the Soviet Union where he met with military chiefs in Moscow. He also held talks in Italy and more recently in Turkey where he met with the Turkish minister of defence and discussed with him ways for bilateral cooperation in the military field.

Spain is also one of the countries Jordan would seek weapons. The Spanish C101 and C212 military training and personnel carrier airplanes are believed to be some of the equipment Jordan has been seeking. Also, during a recent visit by Austrian Defence Minister Friedrich Frischenschlager, he said his country would provide Jordan with arms for defence purposes.

Arafat, Gromyko hold talks in E. Berlin

(Continued from page 1)

PLO Information Department has denied that any change has developed on the "democratic alliance" stand that conflicts with the agreement the alliance reached at Aden and Algiers, with the Fateh Central Committee. These agreements, he said, still constitute the basis for solving the PLO crisis.

Mr. Abd Rabbo, who is also assistant secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), told the Jordan Times by telephone from Damascus that an important meeting will be held by the middle of October in Algiers to make an appraisal of the outcome of efforts to remove obstacles still impeding the convening of the PNC. The meeting will group representatives of the "democratic alliance" and Fateh, he said.

Commenting on a visit by Nayef Hawatme, secretary general of the DFLP to Moscow along with President Ali Nasser Mohammad of South Yemen, Mr. Abd Rabbo said that that visit was positive and it will shortly bear fruit, "despite the field of mines which the PLO still faces." The Soviet Union has emphasised its total support for the PLO and the implementation of the Aden-Algiers agreement, Mr. Abd Rabbo said. The Soviet views were reflected in the joint Soviet-Yemeni communiqué, he said.

Mr. Abd Rabbo said that in the near future the region will witness "quiet and silent" Soviet moves aimed at restoring the PLO's unity.

Mr. Abd Rabbo ruled out "any possible dialogue at present with the national alliance as long as this alliance is committed to its conditions and terms."

"We do not see any development in the national alliance (Syrian-backed PLO factions) stand which displays its keeness on preserving the PLO's unity and we still see this alliance following a divisionist orientation which is dominating its leaders," Mr. Abd Rabbo said. This stand, he added, is obstructing any meeting with these leaders.

France to train Kuwaiti pilots

KUWAIT (R) — France is to take Kuwaiti air force pilots for training under an agreement signed in Kuwait Sunday, the official Kuwait news agency reported. The agreement, signed by Kuwait's Defence Minister Under-Secretary Abdul Kazzaj Al Khamis and French Ambassador Jean Bressot, is linked to a contract signed last year for the sale of French Mirage jet fighters.



FRIENDLY HANDSHAKE: Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak shakes hands with Mrs. Jihan Sadat, wife of the late President Anwar Sadat, Saturday, during a visit to the late president's widow and family after a memorial service for the late president who was assassinated on Oct. 6, 1981 while attending a military parade commemorating the war (AP wirephoto)

Jordan presents 2 reports to Arab journalists meeting

TUNIS (Petra) — Jordan has presented two working papers to the Arab Journalists Federation meeting in Tunis.

One of the two papers tackled the status of women in information media and reviewed women's role in this field since 1961.

The paper also tackled the condition of Arab women journalists

under Israeli occupation rule.

The second paper tackled the condition and the achievements of Jordanian women in rural and badia regions, and women's contribution towards Jordan's overall development.

The three-day meeting is organised by the Arab Journalists Federation in cooperation with the Tunisian Journalists Association.

U.S., Israel may not reach accord on aid soon

By Walter Andrews

WASHINGTON — Agreement on new economic aid for Israel is not expected in meetings between visiting Prime Minister Shimon Peres and President Ronald Reagan, partly because Israel doesn't yet have its financial house in order, government sources recently said.

The most that is expected, the sources said, is to lay the groundwork for a future aid agreement while reaching an accord in legislation now moving through Congress for free trade areas with Israel.

As a condition for further aid, the United States has been demanding that Israel come up with a comprehensive plan for reforming its economy, in disarray since the 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

Israeli Finance Minister Yitzhak Mordechai has been scheduled to bring a plan that would prepare the way for a possible agreement by Mr. Peres and Mr. Reagan during discussion on sorely needed economic help for Israel, said the sources, who spoke on the condition they not be identified.

For such a visit, the normal way of doing business is to send the finance minister ahead with a plan that can be discussed and nailed down later by the chiefs of state.

Israel had requested the visit by the finance minister but cancelled it over the weekend, the sources said. The cancellation caused confusion among some U.S. officials who fear there won't be much to discuss next week without an economic reform plan — Washington Times.

Convicted militant executed in Turkey

ANKARA (Agencies) — A leftist militant from the banned Turkish underground organisation Dev-Yol (revolutionary path) was hanged in the Aegean port town of Izmir early Sunday, semi-official Anatolian News Agency said. Ilyas Has was sentenced to death by a military court in Izmir last year for killing a security officer in 1980 and trying to overthrow the state.

Following approval of the verdict by the appeals court and by parliament, President Kenan

Evren ratified the sentence and his decision appeared in the official gazette last Friday.

This was the first execution of a convicted terrorist since December 1983 and the first one approved by Turkey's elected parliament since the restoration of civilian rule with general elections held last November.

The execution brought to 29 the number of leftist and rightist terrorists hanged because of involvement in the widespread political disturbance that disrupted

Amal aide killed in S. Lebanon

SIDON, Lebanon (R) — A military official of the Shiite Amal movement was shot dead Sunday by unidentified gunmen in the village of Arabasaleem, in Israeli-occupied South Lebanon, security sources said.

A spokesman for Amal in South Lebanon later accused the Israeli-backed "South Lebanon Army" (SLA) militia of murdering the official, Hassan Saab, at his home in Arabasaleem, 20 kilometres southeast of Sidon.

Shortly after the shooting, gunmen opened fire on an SLA post in the village, sparking an eight-minute gun battle, the security sources said. They reported no casualties.

Amal is a leading Lebanese militia particularly prominent in 'South Lebanon and mainly Muslim west Beirut. Its leader, Nabih Berri, is minister of state for South Lebanon.

Meanwhile, Israeli troops killed one commando and captured another in a clash Saturday near the South Lebanese village of Mas-hara, the Israeli army said Sunday.

There were no Israeli casualties in the fighting between an Israeli patrol and the two armed commandos in the village southeast of Lake Karoun, the army said.

Libyans withdraw from advanced Chad outposts

PARIS (AP) — Advanced Libyan army units evacuated several outposts in Chad's northern desert Sunday, nearly two weeks behind the scheduled start of the "total and mutual" withdrawal of French and Libyan troops, French military sources reported.

In return, the French command ordered the immediate evacuation of the 800-man garrison at Biltine, 80 kilometres north of Abeche, a major French stronghold for the past year.

"The Libyans are moving," Defence Minister Charles Hernu told reporters. He pledged that every Libyan retreat in Chad would be matched by a corresponding French retreat — but that if the Libyans moved back, so would the French.

The military sources, speaking on condition of anonymity, said, however, there was no evidence that any of the estimated 5,000 Libyans in Chad had withdrawn back over the Libyan border as foreseen under the Sept. 16 French-Libyan agreement. The sources refused to identify the evacuated Libyan outposts or to estimate their strength in men and weapons.

There still has been no reported progress in the deadlock over who will supervise the removal of all French and Libyan troops from Chad.

The French army moved into the landlocked former French colony in August 1983 — at the request of Chad President Hissene Habre to halt the advance of the Libyans and their Chad rebel allies.

French intelligence reports in the Chad capital, N'Djamena, said the Libyans withdrew some heavy weapons from their main desert stronghold, Faya-Largeau, over the weekend, including several batteries of Soviet-made surface-to-air missiles.

These sources said the French army planned to continue pulling advance units of its 3,500 paratroopers back from the "red line" dividing the two forces, provided the Libyans did likewise.

Next on the French evacuation plan were a 50-man garrison in Abeche, 400 men in Ait-el-central Chad and 800 men in the main French stronghold of Moussourou, 240 kilometres north of N'Djamena.

Mr. Habre flew back to N'Djamena following four days of talks in Paris with President Francois Mitterrand and other French and African leaders. Prior to his departure, Mr. Habre conferred at length with French Defence Minister Charles Hernu who later told reporters "the Libyans are moving in northern Chad."

"We always said that if the Libyans moved, we would move," Mr. Hernu added. "If they leave, we will leave. If they come back, we will come back."

In a French television interview, Mr. Habre said he approved the principle of the withdrawal agreement — negotiated without his knowledge or prior approval — but expressed doubts over Libya's sincerity in carrying out a genuine evacuation of Chad territory.

Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi "has not renounced his expansionist ambitions," Mr. Habre said. "The reservations we have about the agreement do not concern the principle of a withdrawal but its concrete application on the ground."

Mr. Habre said he continued to object to observers from the West African state of Benin to verify the French withdrawal from the territory controlled by his government.

Benin is closely linked with Libya. Col. Qadhafi has advised the French he will not accept any other country to supervise the withdrawal. Following Mr. Habre's objections, Col. Qadhafi barred entry to observers from Western-oriented Senegal who were to supervise the withdrawal on the Libyan side.

Mr. Habre said he was prepared to attend a proposed peace conference in Brazzaville, capital of the Congo, with the rival factions in Chad's 20-year-old civil war. He made no direct reference to his long-standing insistence that he will come to peace talks only if all other participants first recognise him as president of Chad.

The French army chief of staff, Gen. Jeannou Lacaze, was flying to N'Djamena to inspect arrangements for the withdrawal, including an evacuation camp for more than 1,000 men erected on the outskirts of the capital.

French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, who negotiated the withdrawal agreement with Col. Qadhafi, expressed optimism that the removal of French and Libyan troops will herald an "era of peace" for the war-torn country.

At the same time, the French were planning to maintain a military air cover for Chad based in neighbouring African countries, in case of a Libyan surprise attack.

French officials said Mr. Habre will also get greatly increased French economic aid including budgetary grants, food shipments and technical and military assistance. Chad, with five million inhabitants in a mostly desert region, is rated by the United Nations as one of the world's poorest countries.

Aides prepare for Arab transport ministers' meeting

ALGIERS (Petra) — Undersecretaries of Arab ministries of communications and transport opened here Sunday a meeting to prepare for their ministers' conference due to begin on Tuesday. The undersecretaries will discuss an agenda for the ministers and a study prepared by the Arab

League on a pan-Arab transport and communications strategy.

The undersecretaries had held a preliminary meeting in July at the invitation of the Arab League and prepared a draft plan on transport and communications that will also be submitted to the ministers.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION
MAIN CHANNEL
17:00 Koran
17:10 Cartoons
17:25 Children Programme
18:00 Local Programme
18:30 Armed Forces Programme
19:30 Programme Review
19:40 News Programme
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Local Comedy
21:00 Arabic Series
22:00 Programme Review
22:10 Arabic Series
23:00 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL
18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:30 Comedy: Just Good Friends
21:10 Documentary: Heart of the Dragon
22:00 News in English
22:15 Best Seller: Master of the Game

RADIO JORDAN
855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 9560 KHz, SW

07:00 Light Music
07:30 Newsdesk
08:00 Morning Show
08:30 News Summary
09:00 Morning Show
11:00 Pop Session
12:00 News Summary
12:30 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:30 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 News Bulletin
14:30 Over a Cup of Tea
15:00 News Summary
16:00 News Summary
16:30 Instruments
16:30 Old Favorites
17:00 Classical Show Case
17:30 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:30 Sports Round-up
19:00 Arabiana Nights
19:30 Newsdesk
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:30 News Summary
22:00 News Summary
23:00 News Summary
24:00 News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE
639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 1 Like it Here
06:45 Letter from London 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
07:30 Letterbox 07:45 Recording of the Week 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 A Word in Edgeways 09:00 World News 09:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
09:30 Arab and Company 10:00 World News 10:15 Britain 10:15 Nineteen Eighty-Four 10:30 Anything Goes 11:00 World News 11:09 British Press Review 11:15 Waveguide 11:25 Good Books 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Pocket Choice 12:15 Science through the Looking Glass 12:30 Music Now 13:00 World News 13:09 News About Britain 13:15 1 Like it Here 13:30 Album Time 14:00 World News 14:09 Britain 14:15 Britain 1984 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 15:30 Modern Masterpieces 16:00 Outlook 16:45 Talk: Persons Grata 17:00 Radio Newsworld 17:15 A Word in Edgeways 18:00 World News 18:09 Commentary 18:15 Hot Air 18:30 Letter from London 18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:09 Book Choice 19:15 My Music 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 Newsdesk 20:30 Second Hearing 21:00 Outlook 21:30 Stock Market Report 21:45 Pocket Choice 22:00 World News 22:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 22:30 Sports International 23:00 Network UK 23:15 1 Like it Here 23:30 Rock Solid 24:00 World News: The World Today 06:25 Book Choice 06:30 Financial News 06:40 Reflections

VOICE OF AMERICA
MW 1260 & SW 7200, 9565, 11740, 11925 and 15210 KHz

06:00 VOA Morning: News on the hour; news summaries; daily business report; science and medicine, sports reports; VOA editorial and world and U.S. opinion roundups; documentary analysis; viewpoints; features 17:00 News 17:10 Newsline 17:30 Special English News and Features 18:00 News 18:10 Focus 18:30 Music USA standards 19:00 News 19:10 Newsline 19:30 Special English News and Features 20:00 News 20:10 Focus 20:30 Music USA standards 21:00 Newsline 21:30 Special English News and Features 22:15 Music USA Jazz 23:00 VOA World Report

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITION

* An exhibition of paintings by leading contemporary French artists at the French Cultural Centre until Oct. 10.

* "Iraq Cultural Week" — at the Palace of Culture at Hussein Youth City.

* An exhibition of oil and water-colour paintings, by Akram Abdul Jabbar at the Jordan International Hotel until Oct. 12.

* An exhibition of original paintings of "Birds and Wildlife in Jordan" by leading contemporary Jordanian artists at the British Cultural Centre (until Oct. 25).

SERVICE CLUBS

Lease Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

Lease Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7.30 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.

Royal Automobile Club. Jabel Amman, Eighth Circle, Tel. 815261.

GUEST LECTURES

* Dr. Suzanne Regan from California State University will be in Amman from Oct. 8-12. She will be lecturing on "Emerging American Film-makers" at the American Centre.

FILM

* An Iraqi film at 7 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre — tel. 661026/7
American Centre — 44371
American Cultural Library — 41520
British Council — 36147-8
French Cultural Centre — 37009
Goethe Institute — 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre — 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre — 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre — 39777
Hays Arts Centre — 667181
V.W.C.A. — 41793
Y.W.M.C.A. — 664251
Amman International Library — 36111
University of Jordan Library — 843555

MUSEUMS

Rockliffe Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also models from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (09) 5252, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS
06:50 Cairo (MS)
07:15 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
07:30 Jeddah, Medina (SV)
07:45 Muscat, Bahrain (RJ)
07:55 Kuwait (RJ)
08:00 Dhahran (RJ)
08:10 Larnaca, Damascus (RJ)
08:20 Beirut (RJ)
08:30 Muscat, Dubai, Bahrain (GF)
08:40 Kuwait (RJ)
08:50 Jeddah, Medina (SV)
09:10 Baghdad, Istanbul (RJ)
09:15 Athens (RJ)
09:20 New York, Vienna (RJ)
09:30 Bangkok (RJ)
09:40 Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)
09:50 Cairo (MS)
09:55 Cairo (RJ)
10:00 Baghdad (RJ)
10:10 London, Baghdad (BA)
10:15 Vienna, Chicago, Los Angeles (RJ)

DEPARTURES
06:50 Cairo (RJ)
07:15 Beirut (RJ)
07:30 Cairo (MS)
07:45 Jeddah, Medina (SV)
07:55 Muscat, Bahrain (RJ)
08:00 Dhahran (RJ)
08:10 Larnaca, Damascus (RJ)
08:20 Beirut (RJ)
08:30 Muscat, Dubai, Bahrain (GF)
08:40 Kuwait (RJ)
08:50 Jeddah, Medina (SV)
09:10 Baghdad, Istanbul (RJ)
09:15 Athens (RJ)
09:20 New York, Vienna (RJ)
09:30 Bangkok (RJ)
09:40 Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)
09:50 Cairo (MS)
09:55 Cairo (RJ)
10:00 Baghdad (RJ)
10:10 London, Baghdad (BA)
10:15 Vienna, Chicago, Los Angeles (RJ)

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 775111
Fire, fire, police 199
Blood bank 77511
Civil Defence rescue 661111
Fire headquarters 2290-3
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters 39141
Traffic police 36294-1
Electric Power Co. 36381-2
Municipal water service 77125-8
Queen Alia Int. Airport (09) 53333

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 81351-32
Khadija Maternity, J. Amn 44281-4
Al-Khadra Maternity, J. Amn 42441
Jabal Amman Maternity 42362
Madhat, J. Amn 36140
Palestine, Shamsi 66471-4
Shamsi Hospital 669131
University Hospital 84584-5
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 667158
Al-Mushtak Hospital 667227-9
The Islamic, Abdali 665292
Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164
Iraqi, Al-Mushayreen 777101-3
Al-Basrah, J. Ashrafieh 775111
Anny, Marika 91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN: Dr. Farooq Hussein Noor 38198

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Jds per kg.
Apple (golden) 200/160
Apple (local) 200/160
Apple (stark) 200/160
Banana 280/240
Banana (Mukammal) 240/210
Beans 140/120
Cabbage 150/120
Carrot 160/130
Cauliflower (white) 140/110
Cauliflower (large) 130/120
Cauliflower (small) 160/120
Dates 200/160
Eggplant (large) 200/160
Eggplant (small) 200/160
Fig 200/150
Garlic 180/100
Grapefruit 220/200
Guava 200/150

Lessons 110/80
Mallow 110/90
Marrow (large) 110/90
Marrow (small) 110/90
Onion (dry) 160/130
Okra 660/600
Olives 280/240
Oranges 260/230
Parsley 180/170
Peas 660/600
Peas 800/450
Pepper (sweet) 220/180
Pepper (hot group) 240/180
Pineapple 980/450
Pomegranates (sweet) 130/120
Potatoes 800/170
Radishes 100/80
Spinach 220/180
Sweet Melon 130/100
Tomatoes 700/70
Water Melon 120/100

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be relatively hot, with light and variable winds changing to northerly moderate. In Amman, it will be hazy, with northerly moderate winds and calm seas.

Low/high temperature in deg.C

Amman 18/30
Aqaba 24/36
Dahlat 17/34
Jordan Valley 23/35

Committee prepares for joint Jordanian-Egyptian meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Arrangements regarding the meeting of the Jordanian-Egyptian joint committee, to be held in Cairo during the second half of October, were discussed in a meeting held Sunday at the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism under the chairmanship of the ministry's Under-Secretary Mohammad Saleh Al Horani.

Topics including economic and trade cooperation between the two countries, which will be discussed by the committee, were prepared during the meeting.

Attending the meeting were representatives from the Ministries of Transport, Labour and Agriculture, the Ports Corporation, Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, the Central Bank of Jordan, the Amman Chamber of Industry, the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce and the Civil Aviation Authority.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Customs, trade meeting to open Monday

AMMAN (Petra) — The joint meeting of the customs committee and the sub-committee for coordination and planning of trade begins here Monday at the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) headquarters. The three-day meeting will discuss topics related to the development of a model formula for the unified customs law, follow-up of the unification of foreign tariffs on imported primary materials and the preparation of the trade exchange programme among Arab Common Market countries.

Abdul Jaber opens art exhibition

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Labour Tayseer Abdul Jaber opened at the Intercontinental Hotel Sunday evening the first solo exhibition by Akram Abdul Jaber. On display are 50 paintings depicting natural scenery from Jordan and Palestine. The opening of the week-long exhibition was attended by invited guests and art lovers.

Heidelberg University team visits JNGC

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation from Heidelberg University in West Germany paid a visit Sunday to the Jordan National Geographic Centre (JNGC) where they were briefed on the centre's sections, its work and the modern equipment in use. They also toured the technical departments of the centre and were briefed by the centre's officials on its history, development and its role in the local projects.



Minister of Agriculture Mohammad Al Bashir Sunday opens a regional symposium on agricultural research and planning attended by representatives from Arab and international agricultural organisations (Petra photo)

FAO official arrives for pasture project discussions

AMMAN (Petra) — Dr. Mahjoub Zarouq, head of the plant production section at the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) arrived here Sunday on a several day visit to Jordan during which he will hold talks with Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO) officials.

The talks will deal with a study on pastures projects all over the country which is being conducted by the JCO and the provision of training and technical assistance to the technical staff working in these projects.

The JCO has been supervising a number of projects in the country in cooperation with the FAO since 1980 and these projects are expected to be completed in 1986.

Nabulsi endorses JD 3.2m Zarqa general budget

ZARQA (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hamdullah Al Nabulsi has endorsed a budget of JD 3,216,664 for Zarqa and approved a water budget for the city amounting to JD 624,972.

A municipality spokesman said that the projects include: opening roads, building culverts and bridges, establishing offices for the municipality, purchasing vehicles and building a conference hall and a cultural centre. The municipality has allocated JD 80,000 for the purchase of land to build parks and to buy pesticides and insecticides and to build public lavatories.

The minister Sunday approved a JD 77,166 budget to finance the services and projects carried out by joint services councils in the Zarqa Governorate. He also requested the Cities and Villages Development Bank to grant three joint services a loan of JD 115,000.

First stage of Sweileh business complex complete, mayor says

AMMAN (Petra) — The first phase of Sweileh's shopping centre has been completed at the cost of JD 600,000 and work on the second phase has started. Sweileh Mayor Mohammad Dalahmeh announced Sunday.

He said that the whole project, expected to cost JD 2.2 million is being set up on 20,000 square metres of land in the heart of the city. It is expected that the project, when completed, will realise an annual revenue of quarter of a million dinars, Dr. Dalahmeh said.

The project, he said, includes a car park, a shopping centre and a vegetable market place in addition to 98 stores, a complex for government departments, a conference hall, a public library and several offices. Once the centre is let, its revenues will enable the municipality to have self-sufficiency and it will not have to resort to loans to finance future projects, Dr. Dalahmeh added.

Referring to the municipality's achievements, Dr. Dalahmeh said that this year several roads have been opened and asphalted and retaining walls built, and also a truck for processing garbage was bought and 3,200 street lamps installed. Sweileh Municipality also offers services through the joint services council that groups Tlaa Al Ali, Sweileh and Jubelha, the mayor said.

Bashir outlines importance of agricultural extension

Regional symposium reviews agricultural research, planning

AMMAN (Petra) — A regional symposium on planning agricultural research opened at the Jerusalem Melia Hotel in Amman Sunday. Thirteen regional countries including 11 Arab states, in addition to five international and regional organisations are taking part in the symposium.

In an address to the opening session Minister of Agriculture Mohammad Al Bashir said that agricultural extension services are among the main activities of the Ministry of Agriculture in Jordan. Until recently, agriculture in Jordan had depended on traditional methods and experiences, but this changed with the introduction of modern technology and with the establishment of the Agricultural Extension Service (AES), the minister said.

Over the past years he said that AES has contributed towards the improvement of agriculture in Jordan by introducing new types of seeds, establishing plastic culture techniques and helping to produce high quality fruit and vegetables and it also found ways to combat pests and to increase the agricultural area through research in

soil, water and fertilisers.

Another speaker, Dr. Subhi Al Qasem from the University of Jordan, reviewed the objectives of the symposium. He said that the delegates will discuss subjects pertaining to the relation and cooperation between national extension and research services and international and regional organisations regarding issues of common interest and also among organisations concerned with developing manpower employed in agriculture.

The Jordanian delegation at the symposium will submit a working paper on the country's experiments in agriculture and scientific research.

Jordan, Morocco agree on cultural, educational cooperation programme

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan and Morocco Sunday signed documents for implementing a cultural agreement signed in 1976 by the two sides. The programme covers cooperation between the two countries in higher education, the eradication of illiteracy, cultural affairs, information, religious affairs and sports and youth affairs.

In higher education, the two sides will change expertise in educational administration, students affairs and publications, visits by teachers and professors and will encourage contacts between research institutes in both countries.

In the field of eradicating illiteracy, the two countries will exchange expertise, hold seminars to be attended by specialists in adult education and will work out a joint plan to help eradicate illiteracy. Regarding cultural affairs, Jordan and Morocco will exchange visits by specialists in museums and also musical and art troupes and in organising book exhibitions.

In information, the two countries will exchange news material especially that which is closely connected with the two countries,

and will exchange artistic and cultural programme, facilitate the exchange of cultural activities and increase cooperation between Morocco's higher institute for journalism and the press and information department at Yarmouk University. The two countries will exchange studies and research work in information and will exchange visits by officials in radio and television services in both countries. Also, the two national news agencies of Morocco and Jordan will cooperate in developing direct telegraphic contacts and exchange expertise in journalism and in the production of films and documentaries.

In religious affairs the two sides will cooperate in research work and publications on Islam and will exchange expertise in Islamic teaching and sermons.

The documents were signed by Ministry of Education Secretary General Abdul Latif Arabiyat (left) and Moroccan Ambassador to Jordan Abdul Latif Laraki (right) Sunday sign a cultural and educational project agreement (Petra photo)

Ministry of Education Secretary General Abdul Latif Arabiyat (left) and Moroccan Ambassador to Jordan Abdul Latif Laraki (right) Sunday sign a cultural and educational project agreement (Petra photo)



YMCA meetings focus on collective effort, community development projects

By Anne Counsell
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Representatives from the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) concluded their Second Middle East Conference Sunday at the Holiday Inn. During the three days of meetings, the delegates discussed various YMCA activities in the region and reviewed means of coordinating and exchanging experience gained from different YMCA programmes in the Middle East.

Chairman of the conference Mr. Raouf Abu Jaber told the Jordan Times that one of the main aims of the meeting was to bring the YMCA societies together in order to formulate a "collective effort" and to give members and leaders of these societies the chance to exchange and discuss experiences. Mr. Abu Jaber went on to say that each of the YMCA societies presented reports on their work in the respective countries.

Mr. Abu Jaber mentioned that two papers were particularly noteworthy because the subjects covered in them were important for community development. He cited the YMCA project in Lebanon which involves running vocational training programmes in cooperation with various governmental and educational institutions and a report by the East Jerusalem YMCA which tackled the unemployment of youth in the West Bank as a result of Israeli measures.

YMCA participants at the conference included executive leaders who work full time for the YMCA, as well as "lay" leaders who volunteer their services to the YMCA projects. Mr. Abu Jaber emphasised that the volunteers display the "spirit of giving" by offering their time and effort to build something worthwhile for society through the YMCA activities.

Mr. Roushdy Melek from the World Alliance of YMCA Liaison for the Middle East explained the four main topics which were reviewed during the course of the conference. Mr. Melek said that one of the main priorities of the YMCA, that of community development, was discussed with an emphasis on involving the people in social and community development projects initiated by the YMCA. Closely linked to this topic is community leadership which aims at training both YMCA and community leaders in the importance of development

programmes for the overall benefit of society.

The meetings also discussed refugee work as the YMCA cooperates with various international agencies including the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees (UNRWA), in providing services to refugees. The delegates discussed the situation of refugees in the Middle East in general with particular reference to Sudan and Gaza where the largest numbers of refugees are concentrated.

In Jordan the YMCA actively participates in youth development projects including the summer camp for orphaned refugee boys and the youth activity centres in the refugee camps which provide educational and recreational pastimes for youngsters. Mr. Abu Jaber said that the YMCA also hopes to open a hostel in Amman for young men where they will be able to find food and accommodation at a low price.

Attending the conference were YMCA representatives from Lebanon, Egypt, Jordan, Gaza, Sudan, U.S.A., Canada, East Jerusalem and the West Bank in addition to the World Alliance of YMCAs.

Refugees

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Peres takes pullout plan to U.S.

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Shara's said he got the impression that the seriousness of any American approach was being "blocked by unacceptable Israeli conditions."

"We told them that if the administration was serious about a withdrawal, and if statements from Israeli officials were serious top, a withdrawal from Lebanon in a few months was possible."

Mr. Shara's said he told Mr. Shultz that "blind alignment with Israel does not encourage it to withdraw from Lebanon."

He said he had stressed to American officials that the Lebanese army and U.N. troops were capable of ensuring Lebanese security. "We also stressed that security arrangements in the south should not infringe Lebanon's sovereignty, unity and independence," Mr. Shara's said.

Mr. Shultz told Mr. Shara's the United States was prepared "to help in constructive efforts" to resolve the Lebanon problem, but that it "does not see that the moment has come to mediate," according to a senior U.S. official in Washington.

Simcha Dinitz, a parliament member from Mr. Peres' Labour Party and a former ambassador to Washington, told Israel army radio Sunday he did not believe the United States would officially launch a mediation mission unless pre-negotiation contacts virtually guaranteed an agreement.

The United States helped mediate the May 17, 1983, troop withdrawal agreement between Israel and Lebanon but the accord was abrogated by Lebanon last

March.

Since then, Israel has modified its conditions for withdrawal by dropping a precondition that Syria agrees to simultaneously withdraw its troops from eastern and northern Lebanon and by approving wider role for the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

But the Foreign Ministry official said Israel still wanted "assurances that they (the Syrians) will pull out" after Israel leaves.

Israel invaded Lebanon in June 1982 and the first Israeli pullback, in September 1983, was a fallback from the southern outskirts of Beirut to the Awali River about 40 kilometres north of the Israeli border.

The Foreign Ministry official said Israel is now proposing to hand over the area between the Awali and the Zaharani rivers to an expanded UNIFIL and to turn over the area between the Zaharani and the Lebanon-Israel border to the SLA militiamen.

The Zaharani is 12 kilometres south of the Awali and includes the big port city of Sidon, where the members of the mainly Christian SLA are already deployed with Israeli support.

UNIFIL, which was sent to South Lebanon following Israel's 1978 invasion, is presently deployed south of the Litani River. Under the plan outlined by the Foreign Ministry official, UNIFIL would have to move more 20 to 50 kilometres to the north.

Mr. Peres, who arrived in New York last Sunday, will meet President Reagan on Tuesday and is also scheduled to hold talks with

Mr. Shultz and Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

His government has vowed to quickly end the military occupation of South Lebanon.

Mr. Peres said Israel welcomed any role Washington could play in arranging the withdrawal.

The prime minister, whose trip is overshadowed by a grim economic crisis, said he would consider the visit a success if Israel and the U.S. could coordinate a policy on Lebanon withdrawal.

Earlier, in an interview on state television, Mr. Peres said he was not looking to Washington for a quick cure for Israel's economic plight, but for long-term help to repair the economy (U.S., Israel may not reach accord on aid, page 2).

Differences have already appeared in the multi-party coalition over foreign policy. Right-wing Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir has spoken out forcefully against President Reagan's 1982 Middle East peace plan while Mr. Peres says the proposals are worth examining.

He told state television Mr. Shamir would accompany him at his Washington talks and Israel would talk with a single voice.

Mr. Peres, who arrives in Washington Monday, and Mr. Shamir, who has been in New York for the United Nations General Assembly, are to meet with a large number of top Reagan administration officials, including Mr. Shultz, Mr. Weinberger, Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, Vice-President George Bush, U.N. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick and National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane.

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — At the British Council for the next two weeks is an extremely interesting exhibition of something rarely, if ever, seen before here in Jordan — Wildlife Art. The 63 paintings depicting, in fine and often beautifully crafted detail, various species of wild birds, animals and flowers, including many found only here in Jordan, have been created by eight British wildlife artists, the inheritors and progenitors of a great British tradition.

It was artists like Stubbs, Herring and Landseer who with paintings like Stubbs' "Grosvener Hunt" of 1762 founded this tradition. It wasn't until the mid-nineteenth century, however, that the real wildlife art tradition, whose father was Archibald Thorburn, came into being. Thorburn used to spend long periods in the field studying and drawing the birds and animals he saw there, which is exactly what contemporary wildlife artists still do today.

In the last decade, with the advent of David Shepherd, who did more than any other wildlife artist to establish the art form commercially with his famous and fast selling prints of African big game, Britain has become the world centre of wildlife art.

At this exhibition here in Amman are some of the world's leading wildlife artists, perhaps the most well known of whom is Alan Hunt. Although he has been a professional artist since 1970, Hunt began his career by taking up senior positions at a number of zoos and private wildlife estates. It was then that he accumulated his great knowledge of wildlife which he has never ceased augmenting with extensive travel and study.

Crown Fine Arts

With his wonderful skill at depicting beautiful birds and animals of all kinds extremely realistically, and with scientifically accurate detail, Hunt quickly achieved great success. But after several years of trying to manage the business side of his profession as well as trying to paint, Hunt realised he needed some help. So, in the Spring of 1981, Hunt and long time friend Carl Pickles formed Crown Fine Arts, the company which brought this exhibition over to Jordan. The idea behind the

venture was to promote Hunt's work while leaving the artist free to paint.

The company was an instant success, and while Mr. Pickles promoted Hunt in the Middle East, another partner was taken on to promote the artist in America, where Hunt's work proved exceedingly popular.

"The success in America encouraged us to go on and help other talented wildlife artists who were little known," said Mr. Pickles. "Often these artists work in very poor conditions, in cramped studios with bad lighting, (without any study) and after a long day at another job done only to support themselves. So we thought that by taking these artists on with us in a loose agreement to start with, we could give them the support they needed and if they showed after a while they were committed, then we would invite them to become shareholders in the company. They would then receive a retainer to release them from other work. By devoting all their time to their art, their painting would often improve dramatically, which, because we could then ask more for their work, would be both beneficial for the artist and the company."

ART REVIEW

"Next year," Mr. Pickles continued, "in order to meet other wildlife artists who justify this commitment, we are holding a competition for wildlife artists throughout the U.K."

Wildlife conservation

One of the company's main aims, apart from promoting artists is to feed money back into wildlife conservation and to this end they have strong ties with the famous botanist David Bellamy, and with the Conservation Foundation in London to whom they donated only recently 100 of Hunt's prints. The company has also donated four of Hunt's watercolours to this exhibition to the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature here in Jordan.

"I came over here to complete a feasibility study and do market research earlier this year," said Mr. Pickles "and I was given a great deal of help from the British Council and from the Ministry of Tourism who invited Mr. Hunt over for a five week field trip to

make sketches and photographic studies of Jordan's wildlife. While he was here Mr. Hunt made contact with the Royal Society and its president, Anis Mousasher, who were unbelievable in the many ways they helped us."

The watercolours and gouashes that are the result of Hunt's stay in Jordan are among Hunt's finest works at the exhibition. His studies of the different species of birds found in Azraq, Petra and Shaumari are quite breathtaking in their delicacy and accuracy, while paintings like "The Desert Wheatear" searching for insects in the sandy scrub of Wadi Rum, are delightful works of art of both bird and its environment.

The Wrens

It is, however, a painting of a British bird, the wren, that is the most remarkable. Having seen two wrens fighting fiercely over their territory while out walking, Hunt returned to his studio and over a period of seven weeks reconstructed the scene in every detail. It is a hyper-realistic painting, where every blade of grass, every small stone has been painted as if it were the most important object in the composition and the result is a picture that is more real, more dramatic than life itself.

"I have such a respect for what I paint that I like to paint it as realistically as I can," Hunt explained. "Also I try to make my

paintings as scientifically accurate as possible as many of the people who buy my work are scientists and ornithologists. But another reason I paint in this way is that I enjoy the challenge of turning a flat board or canvas into something with three dimensions."

The secret behind achieving such depth is by exaggerating every detail and by putting as naturally as possible light against shade, which throws the foreground into relief.

Along the same lines as Hunt is David Crennick, who is only represented here by two oil paintings due to the fact that he is heavily engaged in illustrating a book on the endangered species of New Zealand after spending many months in the field.

Horses and flowers

Another excellent realist is Judy Pyrah who also came over to Jordan in the Spring. An equestrian and portrait artist of some calibre, Pyrah's pencil studies of the beautiful horses at the Royal stud are quite stunning.

The work of Peter Allis is much more along the traditional lines of British wildlife painting which used to concentrate on the game birds, the snipe, the grouse, the pheasant, in flight. These themes date back to a time when the only people who bought wildlife art

were the men who hunted these birds.

Denise Jones' British wildflower studies cannyly crafted in all the delicate detail are also attractive works as are Keith Pullan's colourful paintings of forebids. Pullan, a Yorkshire schoolteacher, grows the orchids himself — rare and wonderful specimens — which he then paints in all their bright and beautiful glory.

Quite how these drawings of these cultured species fit into the theme of wildlife art is a little puzzling. It must be as Mr. Pickles says "a very loose subject" for it also seems to include the pleasing impressionistic Northern England seascapes by Richard Marshall and the more detailed Sutherland landscapes by Barry Pearson. Although well painted the work of these latter two artists should not perhaps have been included in the exhibition as they bear little relevance to the theme of the show, and they add little to the overall quality.

Sir Charles Troughton, president of the British Council, came to Amman to open the exhibition and met with Minister of Culture and Youth Abdullah Owaidat.

All the works are for sale, prices ranging from JD 60 for a lovely sketch of Arabian gazelles in Azraq by Judy Pyrah to JD 4,000 for the wren painting by Hunt. The exhibition runs until October 25.



The cheetah lies at rest in this beautiful painting by British wildlife artist Alan Hunt which shows the artist's careful attention to detail.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation.
Established 1973
مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية
مؤسسة صحفية مستقلة غير حكومية تأسست عام ١٩٧٣

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RAJA ELISSA
MOHAMMAD AMAD
MAHMOUD AL KAYED

Editor:
GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Senior Editor:
KAME U. KHOURI

Editorial and advertising offices:
Jordan Press Foundation
University Road, P.O. Box 9716, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 666326, 666285 **Telex:** 21497 ALRAI JO
Telegram: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan.

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

Rabin wearing new hat

THE REVELATION by an Israeli defence attorney Sunday that Israeli police ignored evidence that could have uncovered a Jewish terror network against Palestinians in the occupied territories four years ago comes to us as no surprise. Even less surprising is another news item by Israel Radio, also on Sunday, to the effect that Israel's Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin is considering the replacement of Israeli military commanders in charge of civilian affairs in the West Bank and Gaza with local Palestinian mayors.

The first item, received in Amman through a news agency dispatch from Jerusalem yesterday, quotes attorney Aryeh Weinroth as telling an Israeli district court that police released without thorough questioning an American born Jewish settler who was suspected of bomb attacks against three Palestinian mayors in June 1980. Although Weinroth's statement may be the first declared evidence of a cover-up by the Likud government of the three car bombings that maimed mayors Bassam Shaka'a of Nablus and Karim Khalaf of Ramallah in June 1980, we doubt that the significance of the item lies in its content. What Rabin said about the "local mayors gives us a good indication that there is a theme to what is happening on the other side of the river — all at once. The connection there is clear. The new government in Israel, either under renewed pressure from the U.S. or of its own accord or both, is trying to put on a new hat for its occupation of the Arab territories. It thinks that by so doing, by giving the occupation a more humane and liberal face, it could transform the political problem of the Palestinians into a minor question of how to govern them. This thinking is not new, however. Moshe Arens, the former hawkish defence minister, would have done the same thing had he had the time to do. He said this in so many words in a television interview just before the Israeli elections in July.

The "liberalisation" of occupation, under U.S. prodding or otherwise, might not be wholly done by appointing new "local" mayors or reinstating former ones; nor just by allowing new-old revelations about the atrocities and cover-ups of the Begin and Shamir administrations. We have been hearing stories about Israeli intentions to re-open Nablus's Al Najah University and improve economic development in the occupied territories and the rescinding of a decision to close Raymond Al Tawil's press service for the West Bank. But these measures are all one and the same thing. They are measures, albeit demanded by some Palestinians living under occupation, intended by the Israelis, and by Mr. George Shultz, to reduce the cause to something much less substantial and legitimate Israel's claim to the occupied territories.

We have lately heard from the "grand strategist", Mr. Henry Kissinger. He recommended that grand objectives for solving the Palestinian problem be abandoned in favour of small and achievable things. We sometimes cannot help thinking that the policies and aims of Messrs Rabin, Shultz, Arens and Kissinger are but one and the same thing. Their language on the Palestinians, at any rate, is one.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: No summit shows

IT HAS become almost certain that there will be no summit meeting for the Arab leaders in response to Morocco's call because many Arab states have described the Oct. 9 date as unsuitable. They also said that such a summit requires ample preparation before the Arab leaders can meet. It is also possible that an Arab summit scheduled for next month in Riyadh will not convene either, because such a meeting requires ample preparation and no such preparation has yet taken place.

Therefore, we can say that the prevailing situation in the Arab World, the disputes and divisions among their governments and lack of harmony have all contributed to the failure of holding a summit. It is a pity since such a summit is required to do something to end these differences and disputes. The events and developments in the Arab region are moving fast and do not wait for the Arabs to meet and take decisions. Indeed, the failure to meet at the summit encourages the enemies of the Arabs to take steps harmful to their cause and beneficial for Israel. The chance will be open to the Israelis to liquidate the Palestine problem.

We would have liked to see an Arab summit tackling the Arab issues, and it is a pity to see some Arabs seeking to hold the summit as an end in itself rather than a tool for solving issues. The ending of inter-Arab differences does not take a miracle to accomplish, and the Arab leaders should realise that differences exist only among themselves, and it is their peoples and the Arab masses who pay the price for such divisions and disputes and also the price of any future tragedies brought on the nation by its enemies.

Al Dustour: Firm Jordanian position

KING HUSSEIN welcomed a call by Morocco's King Hassan II for attending an Arab summit meeting because he wanted the Arab leaders to help end the divisions and disputes among themselves and their governments. King Hussein was expressing the feelings of his countrymen when he said Jordan will be ready to take part in a summit because he was reflecting their feelings and their concern over the current Arab situation.

Jordan, more than any other Arab state, is affected by the divisions and rifts in Arab ranks and this country strives continuously to patch up differences and bring about reconciliation among the Arab brothers. For this reason Jordan took a decision to rest diplomatic ties with Egypt and for this reason too, Jordan wants the Arab leaders to meet. Jordan has a firm belief in Arab unity, and seeks to mobilise the efforts and resources of the Arab Nation for the common cause.

These Arab countries which attacked Jordan's decision or are afraid to attend a summit can never dislodge Jordan from its firm national position and pan-Arab orientation. The people of Jordan are committed to defending the homeland and continuously seeking to liberate the mosques, the churches and all the other holy shrines and lands under Israeli occupation.

Sawt Al Shaab: Israeli job, Arab money

ISRAELI LEADERS are not satisfied with what they get from Washington. A statement by Sharon said that U.S. aid, which this year will amount to \$2.6 billion is not enough to pay for Israel's services for the United States in the Arab region. Sharon says Israel has offered "security" services to the United States estimated at \$100 billion and this statement reveals the fact that Washington has been planning for Israel's wars with the Arabs and now has to pay the price, and pay for the mercenary who played the role efficiently and loyally.

It is a two-way political, military and economic trade, benefiting Israel and the United States, and each party will make its own gains. Israel will gain continued financial help and political support from the United States which defends its aggression in the face of all world condemnations and in defiance of all international principles and laws, and so Israel can maintain its policies and expand at the expense of the Arabs.

For its part, the United States makes larger gains because Israel with its acts of aggression keeps the Arab region in a state of instability and keeps its people involved in side differences, and it will be easy for the U.S. to exploit such a situation and continue to sap the Arab Nation's resources and cause further rifts in Arab ranks.

Israel has been serving the U.S. by keeping the Arabs divided in return for a U.S. guarantee to help the Zionists to expand. The U.S. is not satisfied with plundering the Arab Nation's resources but it also pays the Israelis out of the surplus of Arab countries' investments in the United States.

Egypt: Further steps should follow

By Tareq Masarweh

IN HIS address to the joint House of Parliament last Monday, King Hussein made it clear that partial solutions to the Middle East question won't do any good. Jordan seeks a comprehensive solution that would safeguard the Palestinian people's rights and restore usurped lands to their legitimate owners.

The Camp David agreement, whose fifth anniversary fell last month, had no provision for these rights. It was an agreement on Sinai, totally separate from the issues of the West Bank, the

Gaza Strip, and the Golan Heights. There was even no mention of the Golan Heights, and where the Palestinian issue is concerned, though the Palestinian people were not consulted on their future, only a mere mention of autonomy rule was provided for in the Camp David agreement.

The agreement was phrased in such a way that provided for Israeli sovereignty on Palestinian land and "self-rule" for the Palestinians, who, according to the terms of the agreement, will eventually be turned

over either to Israel or to Jordan. At the time the Camp David agreement was signed, the wise people of the Arab World cautioned their Arab masses to be patient and await the subsequent outcome of the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations. But what turned out at the end was quite frustrating, and the whole adventure of President Anwar Sadat, his visit to Jerusalem, his speech at the Knesset, — all that has turned up into nothing. No solution was found for the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian people's usurped rights.

Despite the failure of the Camp David agreement, many people thought at the time that president Sadat enjoyed the support of the United States and Israel, and that both will back him to the end. It was believed that the two allies regarded Sadat as their faithful agent in the Middle East region, a peace-maker and a brave leader. But Sadat ended up being a burden both on Israel and the United States, the architect of the Camp David agreement.

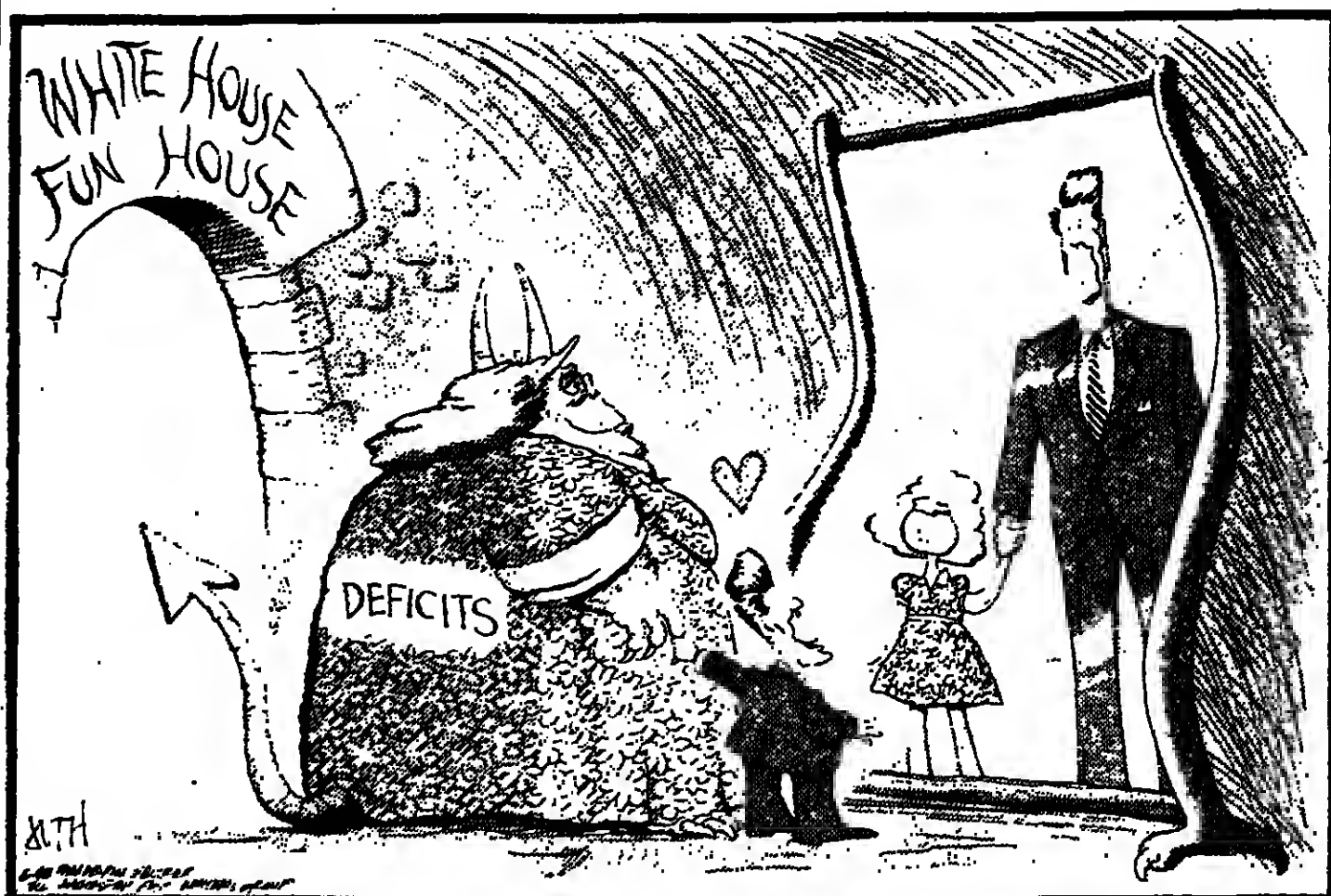
Because of Sadat's be-

haviour, both allies began to consider the Arab Nation as one that had lost its own free will and that the Arabs will have no option but to accept all that is offered to them.

But Israel, the U.S. and all supporters of the Zionist state should understand that now in 1984 the whole situation has changed and that Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak is not Anwar Sadat. The Arabs, for their part, should realise that the inheritance left for President Mubarak from his

predecessor is too heavy and he can't get rid of it altogether, especially as Mubarak is not a mere amateur politician.

Egypt under President Mubarak has taken some steps to put things right, but those were only little steps. It is true that Egypt has recalled its ambassador from Tel Aviv and frozen negotiations with Israel on normalisation of relations between the two parties, yet we now expect to see more positive action on the way, and more steps in the right direction.



West expects arms talks next spring

By Sidney Weiland
Reuters

LONDON — Western officials say the United States and the Soviet Union will edge back towards arms talks in a long haul process probably involving months of preparation.

The Reagan administration hopes for preliminary contacts in a few weeks, but senior NATO experts believe actual negotiating is unlikely to start until next spring or even midsummer.

Many expect protracted skirmishing over the format to be used in resuscitating the stalled negotiations.

Western officials generally agree that last week's meeting between President Reagan and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko followed predictable lines. But U.S. diplomats have taken a more upbeat view of it than West European colleagues.

No spectacular results were expected from Mr. Reagan's first discussion with a politburo leader, and nothing concrete was achieved beyond agreement to keep in touch, initially at ambassadorial level. Washington called this a success in itself.

West European government analysts have reacted more cautiously but still think the two officials' White House meeting may

be enough to build on after the Nov. 6 U.S. election.

The Europeans tend to be sceptical of a widespread U.S. view that real change in Soviet policy cannot be expected until 73-year-old President Konstantin Chernenko is replaced.

The American ambassador to Moscow, Arthur Hartman, said this week that Mr. Chernenko lacked unanimous support from the ruling politburo, leading to "a certain amount of debate, confusion and lack of authority" in Moscow.

Neither side apparently budged at the Reagan-Gromyko meeting, described by U.S. officials as "sober and intense".

Mr. Gromyko said the Kremlin was waiting for "practical deeds" from the United States, but U.S. National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane said some results on reopening arms talks were expected "within a couple of months".

Although government-controlled media in Moscow repeated Mr. Gromyko's comment that he found no signs of positive change in U.S. policy, Western analysts say Soviet reaction since the meeting has been relatively restrained.

The Gromyko assessment was endorsed in a politburo statement Thursday which said U.S. readiness to improve relations would

"meet a proper response from the Soviet side".

A Soviet spokesman echoed Washington's line by saying the fact the meeting took place was "important and useful".

Diplomats in several NATO capitals said the politburo evaluation suggested Moscow may now be ready to consider proposals from Washington for a resumption of arms talks, although there would probably still be many hurdles to overcome.

Pravda, the Soviet Communist Party daily, and the official TASS news agency kept up conventional attacks against the Reagan administration in the last week, but analysts said the articles seemed to have slightly less bite than before.

U.S. diplomats in Western Europe said they were not surprised by the continuing sallies from Moscow.

"Whenever the Russians are ready to talk, they rehearse all their old grievances," one said.

"This is a long haul thing. We are well positioned. The Soviets are beginning to get their act together. When they do, we will be back at the table."

Moscow last winter broke off talks in Geneva on strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons after new U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 missiles began arriving in Western Europe.

West European foreign ministers who had separate meetings with Mr. Gromyko in New York last week found him "rigid and unyielding" on the arms issue but concluded Moscow may now be ready at least for "talks about talks", diplomats said.

NATO officials believe the Soviet Union will insist on giving priority to space and anti-satellite weapons and that a way will have to be found to repack weapons categories on the arms control agenda into a new negotiating concept.

Mr. Reagan has offered a "big umbrella" format intended as a long-term framework for negotiations on various types of weapons, and has hinted at U.S. willingness to freeze its anti-satellite programme if space weapons talks get started.

U.S. diplomats in Europe say there are signs that pressure for a top-level change is mounting in the Soviet establishment, and that Soviet officials have admitted privately that Mr. Chernenko's position is weak after eight months in the top job.

Speculation about a change followed reports from Moscow that the Communist Party Central Committee and the Supreme Soviet (parliament) may meet this month, weeks ahead of schedule.

Mideast peace is no nearer, fears Howe

The following is an extract from the speech by British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Sir Geoffrey Howe to the United Nations General Assembly on Wednesday Sept. 26, 1984, concerning the Middle East.

IT IS deeply disappointing that, once again this year, we are no nearer a solution of the Arab-Israeli dispute. But, with the arrival of a new Israeli government, there is now an opportunity to turn a new page. The outlines of a just settlement have been clear for many years. It must reconcile Israel's right to exist within secure and recognised borders and the Palestinian's right to self-determination. But plans or statements of principle from the international community are in themselves of limited value — unless the parties to the dispute have the political courage to take the bold steps necessary for peace.

Such steps are possible now without anyone's security being endangered. The new Israeli government could halt the policy of installing illegal settlements in occupied territory. The Arab countries and the Palestinians could formulate a realistic and common negotiating stand before it is too late. The United States has a unique position of influence with parties on both sides of the dispute. Its role is indispensable. President Reagan reaffirmed his commitment to his country's search for a just and lasting peace. I very much welcome that. As the presidency of the European Community made clear, we and our European partners stand ready to help and to use our influence to

work for the peace which has eluded us all so long.

In the Lebanon, the efforts of the Lebanese government to bring peace to that long-suffering country deserve the support of all of us. The European Community has called consistently for the early withdrawal, in agreement with the Lebanese government, of all foreign forces. The presidency statement reiterated that plea. In our view, national reconciliation and withdrawal of these forces should go ahead together. Until has continued to perform a useful role in southern Lebanon — a role which, as the secretary general said in April, could with advantage be enlarged.

In the Gulf, we shall continue to support any initiatives which offer hope of an end to the long and tragic conflict between Iran and Iraq. We welcomed the decision to send a U.N. team to investigate allegations that chemical weapons had been used. The British government condemns unequivocally the use of chemical weapons by anyone. We are encouraged that both sides continue to support the Secretary General's appeal to avoid attacks on civilian centres of population. We hope that they will take further steps to limit the scope of the conflict, and that this will prepare the way for an honourable settlement of the dispute.

U.S.-Saudi relations show coolness signs

By Stanley Reed

NEW YORK — The effects of declining oil revenues are suddenly beginning to hit home in the Arabian peninsula, undermining Saudi confidence and eroding relations between Riyadh and Washington. This cooling of what was once one of America's best friendships in the Arab World is particularly unfortunate — and there is little that Washington can do about it.

In recent days, one of the more powerful Saudi merchant families, the Shobokshi, have called in Morgan Stanley, the investment bank, to help restructure \$400 million in debt owed to 80 banks. At the same time, Carlson & Saudia, a company jointly owned by a Boston-based contractor and by Saud bin Fahd, a son of King Fahd, has abandoned its Saudi operations, stranding 2,000 workers and leaving \$26 million in unpaid bills.

These are only two examples of the financial scandals and collapses that have surfaced in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf sheikhdoms in recent months. With their incomes cut in half, the sheikhs and government officials now recognise that after a decade of seemingly unlimited wealth, their resources are once again finite.

In many cases, the official reaction has been grumpy. To save money, many government agencies simply slowed or stopped payments to foreign contractors. In Saudi Arabia, when the Western executives of these companies were in turn unable to pay their local bills, they found the authorities unsympathetic. They often faced a choice of going to debtors' prison or fleeing the country.

American companies are losing their preferred position in Saudi Arabia — an advantage rooted in the special relationship that has existed between the United States and Saudi Arabia since Americans discovered oil in the kingdom in 1938. For decades, the Saudis relied on Aramco — the consortium of four major American oil companies that held the Saudi concession — to supervise their country's modernisation. American firms were the suppliers of choice. But financial pressure and political disappointments have long

since eroded the Saudis' determination to buy American regardless of the cost. European and, particularly, Asian companies are gradually winning business away from Americans.

This decline of American-Saudi economic ties is already eroding the strategic relationship between the two countries, as Saudis question even their most sacrosanct links with the United States — the military and oil-related ties. Saudis now suggest that their American military advisers have led them to purchase inappropriate weapons systems at exorbitant costs. They look back at the storms of congressional protest over weapons sales to Saudi Arabia and wonder if Washington is an unreliable arms supplier. These doubts have already led them to invest in the French arms industry, although they recognise that France cannot possibly satisfy all their needs.

Similarly, the Saudis are gradually developing their own oil marketing network to lessen their dependence on American firms. The kingdom's diminished wealth is affecting domestic politics. With their companies facing poverty, businessmen are for the first time criticising the fat commissions taken by officials. The king is widely considered to be out of touch with the changes overtaking his country.

What can the United States do to reverse these disturbing trends? Very little. It cannot control the world economy and it cannot stop its elected representatives from questioning U.S.-Saudi arms deals.

But Americans should not be too alarmed. The distancing of the United States and Saudi Arabia will certainly be gradual. There are still many common interests. Moreover, the fate of Saudi Arabia and its ties to the United States ultimately lies in the hands of the rising younger generation, and many of these princes and technocrats spent years at American universities. The quality of their education and their impressions of the United States will be of crucial importance.

The author, who writes frequently about the Middle East, contributed this view to The New York Times.

PASOK prepares for next year election

By Neocosmos Tzallas
Reuters

ATHENS — Greece's recent ministerial reshuffle is seen by government opponents as a bid by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu to ward off an image of economic and environmental failure and prevent further loss of electoral support.

The two full ministers who lost their jobs on Sept. 20 — Trade Minister Vassilis Kedikoglou and Environment Minister Antonis Tritsis — had been on the receiving end of complaints over rising prices and growing air pollution in Athens.

Mr. Papandreu said dropping the two ministers and switching the portfolios of five others would help bring about changes that would be judged by the people at the end of his four-year term in October 1985.

With his party coming to the final year of its term of office, he thought it fitting to "partly rearrange its forces".

But opposition officials said the reshuffle was an admission of defeat over the economy and environment and would add little to the government's effectiveness.

Although Greece faces acute international problems, such as

cool relations with NATO and disputes with Turkey over Cyprus and over territorial rights and airspace control in the Aegean, the government and opposition agree that the decisive issues in the next elections will be domestic, mainly the economy.

The ruling Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), which came to power in 1981 with 48 per cent of the vote, hopes to hold on to power even with a reduced majority.

In June's elections for the European Parliament, PASOK support dropped to 42 per cent, a fall attributed to its performance in the economy.

The Conservative New Democracy Party, the main opposition, polled 38 per cent of the vote, up from the 36 per cent recorded when it lost power to PASOK in 1981.

The recent reshuffle, the fourth since PASOK came to power, did not affect key economic ministers, which is regarded as a sign that the government's policy of social reforms combined with measures to combat recession will continue.

To recapture support, it must revive the economy, curb inflation — the highest in the European Community — boost investment

and cut job queues which are rising steadily for the first time in post-war Greek history.

Unemployment, hard to measure in a country where more than half the working population farms or is self-employed, is estimated by economists at over seven per cent.

Greece's industrial production index fell steadily from 1980 to the end of 1983. It is expected to rise a little this year, but Theodore Papalexopoulos, president of the Federation of Greek Industry, commented on Tuesday: "The level is still lower than in 1979. We are producing about as much as we did in 1978."

Inflation this year is expected to be around 18 per cent. Although the level of price rises has come down from 24.5 per cent in 1981, critics point out that the differential between inflation here and in the rest of the community is increasing.

The government predicts growth in gross domestic product of 2.5 per cent this year, compared with 0.4 per cent in 1983. Its critics say state investment in public works and a recovery in farming following crop damage last year is responsible, not a real upturn.

To stay in power, PASOK must maintain the present electoral law of reinforced proportional representation and secure at least 41 to 42 per cent of the votes while keeping New Democracy well under 40 per cent.

The present electoral law favours larger parties because only parties which secure 17 per cent of the vote are entitled to participate in a second distribution of seats.

In 1981, only PASOK and New Democracy took part in the second distribution, and this gave PASOK about 170 seats in the 300-seat house.

The Greek Communist Party, which won 11 per cent of the vote in June's Euro-elections and is not likely to increase its strength in the next general election, is pressing for a system of simple proportional representation.

Although PASOK has promised to table legislation introducing such a system, few observers here believe it will abide by its pledge.

Sources in both PASOK and New Democracy believe President Constantine Karamanlis also favours the present electoral law because it produces stable governments with comfortable majorities.

Wedding the kingly way in Morocco

By Edward Schumacher

FEZ, Morocco. — It seemed a medieval scene in a fairy-tale kingdom. Princess Lalla Meriem, the daughter of King Hassan II, was marrying, and subjects from all around the kingdom came to pay tribute.

For five days in mid-September, the subjects joined in parties at the palace or danced in parades. They bore gifts of sugar and incense, of dates and henna cream, often carrying them in silver chests balanced on the backs of camels or mules.

Squads of white-robed men marched to the cacophony of drums and long horns past the king, who sat under a green canopy before the palace gates. Queen Sofia of Spain and Riza Pahlavi, son of the former shah of Iran, were among the hundreds of guests from around the world.

In a time of economic distress, of high unemployment and an \$11-billion foreign debt that the nation has had to refinance, the spectacle and splendour might have seemed out of place. But the ties to tradition remain strong in modern-day Morocco.

"We expect our kings to still live like kings," said a middle-aged engineer, and it was the rare Moroccan who complained. Although the palace discreetly shielded the private parties from publicity, the public festivities were broadcast

live on national television. "It's not my ceremony, but a ceremony for all Moroccans," the king said in an interview.

King Hassan, 55, today cultivates the image of a traditional Arab monarch, larger than life, and for good reason: It is a base of his legitimacy.

Photographs of the king hang in offices, shops and even many homes. Officially titled Commander of the Faithful, he traces his ancestry to the Prophet Mohammed and regularly lectures the "ulema," or priests, on Islamic doctrine.

The king does not claim divine infallibility, but subtly tries to cloak himself with an aura of wisdom. The daily decisions of government are left to mere mortals. But when the king publicly enters into a decision, it is accompanied by heavy propaganda that makes the decision appear to be the only correct thing to do.

The play to tradition by itself would not explain the king's great popularity today were it not that he is also in the vanguard of the country's modernisation. In addition to promoting education and technology, King Hassan is leading, and thus trying to control, a political evolution.

Under the constitutional monarchy established by his father, Mohammed V, on independence from France in 1956, the king has encouraged the formation of political parties, even ordering some of them to be the "loyal opposition." A parliament serves as a forum for political debate.

Moroccans appear to accept easily the mix of medieval and modern. "There is no schizophrenia here," said Fatima Merknissi, a sociologist at Mohammed V University in Rabat.

People of all classes and ages switch daily between wearing hooded robes called jellabas and Western clothes, including skimpily bathing suits on the country's many beaches. Alcohol, too, is common.

Yet a bus driver stops in the burning sun in the middle of the Sahara to pray to Mecca, and most Moroccans go weekly to their local Turkish bath for an aromatic dousing.

It is a contrast from the modernisation pains seen in much of the Muslim world, in which countries like Iran and Libya have radically rejected many Western ways as corrupt, while the elite in other countries, like Egypt and Algeria, have rejected their own Arab ways as backward.

But Morocco, unlike most Arab countries, escaped centuries of Turkish conquest and endured only about 40 years as a French colony. Its sense of national identity is strong, giving it what foreign and Moroccan scholars say is a security to assimilate change



Moroccans taking gifts to the royal palace in Fez where the king's daughter was married.

without feeling threatened.

That change is particularly evident concerning women. A Moroccan woman, Nawal Moutawakil, running in the 400-metre hurdles at the Olympic Games in Los Angeles in August, won the first gold medal ever by an Arab or African woman.

"Nawal is not an exception, but a movement," Miss Merknissi said. Although most older women are illiterate, kept that way when they were young, women who came of age in the 1960s have moved into top jobs in universities, hospitals and government ministries.

Nearly a million of Morocco's 21 million people work abroad. Now the royal family will add one more. Princess Lalla married Fouad Filali, 28, an investment banker and consultant to Sears World Trade in New York, where the couple will live. — New York Times

The bride wore a diamond ring in her nose

By Tina Chou
Associated Press

JAIPUR, India — The bride was dressed like a Maharani in a pink and gold gown, and she wore a diamond ring in her nose. She is a Texas oil heiress.

The bridegroom rode in on an elephant, wore a red and gold turban and carried a sword. He is a financial consultant from the U.S. state of Massachusetts.

So it went Monday night when Cami B. Royall of Houston, Texas, and Herbert Mallard of Boston, Massachusetts, were mar-

ried in a Hindu ceremony in a Maharani's Palace Gardeo in the desert state of Rajasthan.

The 42-year-old bride waited in the garden for the ceremony to begin. Her bridegroom, also 42, rode in on an elephant at the head of a procession of two more elephants, four camels, eight horses and 16 costumed warriors.

A police band played Indian and Western marches.

Ms. Royall and Mr. Mallard's gold-embroidered clothes were tied together in a nuptial knot symbolising their union. Barefoot, they walked seven times around a

fire of cow dung. Hindu priests chanted mantras, and after a three-hour ceremony, they were pronounced man and wife.

"It's the most beautiful wedding I've seen. It's fabulous," said the bride, who first visited Rajasthan two years ago.

"But the ceremony was arduous and difficult," she said. "We didn't know we would be jumping up and down and that a cow dung fire would be burning in our nostrils."

Mrs. Mallard said she was "only expecting a small wedding — a couple of elephants, flowers and

soaps." But friends from Jaipur turned it into an extravaganza.

"I loved it. It went very well, better than well," said Mr. Mallard, a financial consultant for several oil companies in Kuwait. Hindu priests daubed a spot of red paint on his forehead — an auspicious sign — before he formally was introduced to his bride.

"But they took my shoes away and my feet are cold," said Mr. Mallard, who hunted for his shoes for two hours.

He didn't realise that according to marriage custom in India, the bridegroom's shoes always are

hidden and returned only after he pays money to the bride's relatives.

It was the second marriage for both. They plan small church weddings in Houston and Boston after they return from a honeymoon in the Himalayan state of Kashmir.

After the ceremony, about 200 guests, including 50 American and European friends, celebrated at a feast. Contrary to Hindu tradition, there was real roast beef for the Western mates.

The bride wore typical Rajasthan dress of skirt, blouse and

long veil. She wore an elaborate Indian forehead decoration of pearls and jewels and a detachable nose-ring. Mr. Mallard wore a long gold coat and tight-fitting red pants.

The bride said that after her first visit to India she promised herself she would make the most wonderful thing that would happen to her happen in Jaipur.

"I am glad I decided to have the wedding in India," said the bride. "It is the most wonderful experience I've ever had in my life."

French doctors support helping terminally ill to die

By Robert Sole

ONCE familiar, death has become unendurable. Our modern societies are constantly drawing a veil over it as if the better to put it out of the mind. Some do, however, try to make a public issue of it at the risk of causing extreme uneasiness. This is true of the Association for the Right to Die with Dignity which held an international congress in Nice. It is also true of the manifesto signed by five French doctors (and published in Paris on Sept. 19) in favour of helping the terminally ill to die. It is a position which may be interpreted as a defence of euthanasia.

In recent years, the moral debate over human life has centred on abortion. It is now gradually shifting to the new frontiers of medicine, such as test-tube babies, frozen embryos, rented wombs and so on. Simultaneously, another, more low-key, debate has been growing, this time on death.

Questions are being asked about the freedom to do away with life. With one's own life, or — in the doctor's case — that of ano-

ther. Choosing to die seems to some a right, and prescribing death as a responsible act. After having "controlled" birth by contraception or abortion, modern man is tempted, as it were, to "control" death. The right to interrupt old age voluntarily is being sought in the same manner as the right to voluntarily interrupt pregnancy for persons who sign "biological testaments" demanding euthanasia in case of incurable illness or the loss of their mental faculties. These are the "soft death" evangelists.

A few provocative phrases pronounced by Odette Thibault, a leader of the Association Française pour le Droit de Mourir dans la Dignité, illustrates these new demands. Defending the "quality of death," she declared in March: "Knowing how to die is part and parcel of knowing how to live." Or again, "Suicide is the only way to die alive," and, on the subject of euthanasia: "We have done away with the death sentence, but what about the life sentence we inflict when life has become intolerable?" A new demand and a new language: death tricked up in

the attributes of life and vice versa.

Nobody likes the word euthanasia, and not only because it rhymes with Nazi. It is a booby trap of word whose meaning has shifted down the ages.

In the beginning of the 17th century, it signified "gentle and peaceful death". Three hundred years later, it designated the package of measures that were taken to combat the suffering of the seriously ill. Today, it describes the act of prescribing death for oneself or another.

But this tricky word covers things that are fairly different. So-called passive euthanasia consists of relieving a sick person's suffering by giving him heavy doses of, say, morphine which could hasten his death, or by withdrawing life support systems that keep blood, kidneys and respiratory functioning, or by not providing care (in the case of a malformed new-born baby). Active euthanasia, on the other hand, pre-supposes a specific act undertaken to end someone's life, either by administering a potassium salt injection or a "lytic cocktail"

(a mixture of drugs dripped in heavy doses). Moreover, the borderline between passive and active euthanasia is not so clear, since the

'Easing a patient's suffering is an obligation recognised by all doctors. Active euthanasia is even carried out sometimes, but doctors hardly brag about such acts officially condemned by their profession which, however, opposes any regulations in the sphere.'

withdrawal of a life support system could cause excruciating pain that an injection will subsequently have to end.

Easing a patient's suffering is an

obligation recognised by all doctors. "Active" euthanasia is even carried out sometimes, but doctors hardly brag about such acts officially condemned by their profession which, however, opposes any regulations in the sphere.

The question is whether the present situation should be allowed to continue or whether a public debate is necessary. Many doctors would like it to be a matter exclusively for their consciences and condemn any form of "showbiz medicine", while others consider such matters intolerable if they are not talked about and shared. The five signatories of the appeal published on Sept. 19 feel that all doctors should be made aware of the tragedy of the dying and that all sick persons should be made to understand that their doctors "will help them to die".

A Jesuit priest, Father Patrick Verspieren, set the cat among the pigeons earlier this year when he wrote in the magazine Etudes, "Our society finds itself being dragged down the slope of euthanasia", and criticised the trivialisation of lytic cocktails. And he also questioned the right of

doctors to determine medical ethics themselves. We then witnessed a heated exchange between clerics and distinguished medical leaders. It was a brief and limited exchange, though. There seem to be no more moralists, philosophers are busy with other things and the public authorities stand by and watch.

Should the euthanasia debate be confined to doctors and theologians, or should it rather be made more general? Isn't death a "societal question" — and what a question — which is of interest to everyone? It is not just a matter of philosophy or morality; if the repulsive tenacity is sometimes challenged, it is also because it is extremely costly. The citizen is entitled to be told what really happens in hospitals, if only to dispel his fear of being "done away with" in case he falls incurably ill.

An ambiguous manifesto signed by five doctors was doubtless not the best way to initiate the public debate. But the repercussions it has had testify to the interest in the subject and the misgivings it inspires — Le Monde.

Randa Habib's
Corner

Patients come first

RECENTLY MANY doctors' "stories" have reached my ears, and stories where those representatives of the most humane profession on earth were negligent. Two of those cases are extremely serious and I refuse to write them there to allow the competent authorities to look into those matters. However, there is a point that I would like to discuss. It does not concern the competence or the seriousness of our doctors but the refusal of some doctors to cooperate with some of their colleagues and this, as you very well know, can negatively affect the patient.

It is very common that a patient who was checked in by his family one night into one of the private hospitals cannot be seen by his doctors. When contacted on the phone by the family of the patient the doctor says, "In this hospital? But I never go there." As a result the patient is either transported to the hospital indicated by his doctor or he decides to stay where he is and as such will have to do without his doctor.

The new doctor who will have to take care of the patient does not know the medical history and does not have his file that stays with his regular doctor. All those reported quarrels between the doctors are bad for the patients and should be overlooked for the sake of noble principles governing the medical profession.

Sometimes in the case of pregnant women some of them tell their doctor that they would like to stay in such a hospital because it looks more comfortable or because it is close to their house. The doctor can tell them, "Never, I refuse to cooperate with this hospital, you should go to such and such hospital."

Once again the patient will have to give in. Yet it should not be difficult for people practising the same profession to agree.

'New novel' by D.H. Lawrence is neither novel nor new

By Hugh Pain
Reuter

LONDON — A new novel by one of the great writers of the 20th century is a literary event. And when the writer has been dead for more than 50 years, it seems more like a miracle.

But D.H. Lawrence's "Mr. Noon," has little of the miraculous about it. The question debated by reviewers since the scholarly edition published by the Cambridge University Press appeared last month is whether it is more than a literary curiosity.

"Mr. Noon," billed by its editors as a new novel by Mr. Lawrence, the century of whose birth falls next year, is neither new nor a novel.

It consists of a fragment of social observation based on the amorous misadventures of George Henry Neville, a youthful friend of Mr. Lawrence's, onto which is tacked an autobiographical memoir of the author's elopement with Frieda von Richthofen, whom he later married.

Mr. Lawrence evidently intended the first part to depict immature love and the second a more genuine and lasting passion. Nobody knows what he planned for the third and final section, which was never written.

The two parts that exist are linked by little more than a name. Gilbert Noon, the hero of both, does not develop as a character but becomes a different man altogether. Mr. Lawrence would presumably have made the transition more believable had he ever revised them, for publication as a whole.

But he did not. Part II was left as an unfinished draft which remained with his American publisher, Thomas Seltzer, forgotten for half a century. It was bought at auction by the University of Texas at Austin in 1972 and only now has it been reunited with part I for the first time in print.

Mr. Lawrence wrote part I in 1920 and then worked fitfully on

three other books, one of which became part II.

Whether or not he originally thought of them as sections of the same novel, in early 1921 he polished part I and sent it off for publication by itself.

Despite some sharp observation of the social mores of his hometown, it has not worn well over 60 years.

Only 12 chapters long, it ends with the heroine, her fiancé and her ex-lover — Mr. Noon — facing each other in a room in her house, wordlessly because they cannot think of anything to say. Perhaps Mr. Lawrence could not either.

But the question enrages Mr. Lawrence: "Imagines the foul sound of the German officious insolence the lump of a police-soldier put in these words, as he looked down his nose at the off-putting couple."

But among such stuff, admittedly written only two years after World War I, he will suddenly emerge into a descriptive passage of sheer beauty, seeing nature with a clear, untutored eye, in words which strain at the bonds of language.

Climbing in the Alps, he suddenly comes upon "a great peak, a magnificent wedge of iron thrust into the upper air, and slashed with snow-slashes as if it were dazily alive, so brilliant the snow stripes on its aloof dark body. For Gilbert, it was one of the perfect things of all his life, that great single sky-living blade of rock."

Or the typical scene where the guilty lovers are disturbed in a hotel bedroom. And while Mr. Noon / Mr. Lawrence dives for a coat, Johanna / Frieda starts to put on her respectable stockings.

"Why oh why, in the shipwreck of nudity, cling to the straw of a grey silk stocking?" He comments with gently amused irony.

Critical reaction to the new edition has ranged from "entrancing" to simply "bad". But for Mr. Lawrence's admirers, after 50 years, "Mr. Noon" is an unexpected gift.

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Prost scores 6th victory of season at Nuerburgring

NUERBURGRING, West Germany (R) — Alain Prost of France won the European Grand Prix Sunday to ensure that his dramatic World Championship clash with McLaren team-mate Niki Lauda will remain undecided until the very last race of the season.

The Austrian, back at the revamped Nuerburgring circuit for the first time since the 1976 crash which almost cost him his life, overcame a spin and finished fourth after charging through the field from the eighth row of the grid.

But Prost, with his sixth Grand Prix victory of the season, closed the gap on Lauda to just 4.5 points before the final race on the new Estoril track in Portugal on October 21.

Prost led from the first corner and extended it steadily to finish almost 24 seconds ahead of Italy's Michele Alboreto in a Ferrari and third-placed Nelson Piquet of Brazil driving a Brabham.

Frenchman Rene Arnoux was fifth in the second Ferrari and the Alfa Romeo of Italy's Riccardo Patrese sixth.

"I still have a very good chance of winning the championship,"

Prost said. "I'm quicker than Niki."

"The car was perfect. I didn't have to do a thing. I could have gone on through the night."

Prost and Lauda have now alternated victories in the last six Grands Prix in their tense battle for the crown.

Lauda's chances were dented by a 360-degree spin when his brakes locked as he tried to overtake Italian Mauro Baldi's spirit on the last corner of the 22nd lap.

The misstep cost him a good 10 seconds and left him with no chance of challenging the first three. But his three points for fourth place gave him a career total of more than 400, the first driver to achieve such a feat.

McLaren, who have almost totally dominated the season with their newly-developed Porsche engines, are the first constructor in more than 30 years to win six suc-

cessive races.

The team's points total of 127.5 this year also breaks the Grand Prix record set by Williams in 1980.

If Prost's mastery of the new, shortened Nuerburgring circuit was never challenged Sunday there was at least a tense battle for second place.

Piquet, who started in pole position, was pipped on the line by Alboreto as both cars ran out of fuel and stopped just a few yards down the track.

Only a five-car pile-up on the first bend marred the new track's claim to be one of the safest Grand Prix circuits.

But no-one was hurt in the crash which put all five cars, including the Williams of former world champion Keke Rosberg of Finland out of the race.

The drivers' only criticism of the 4.5 km (2.8 mile) circuit was that there were too few places to overtake.

Positions barely altered throughout two-thirds of the race with most changes coming from cars dropping out.



Alain Prost, piloting McLaren, is leading the race-cars after start of the European Grand Prix Formula One race at Nuerburgring Sunday (AP wirephoto).

South American stars prove their worth in Italian soccer

ROME (R) — South American skill and class lit up the Italian League Sunday with first division clubs Napoli and Fiorentina reaping the benefits of their expensive shopping trips abroad.

Argentine Diego Maradona convinced an 80,000 home crowd he was worth every bit of the \$7.5 million Napoli paid for him by sweeping past a series of Como defenders and scoring in the 26th minute.

His compatriot Daniel Bertoni, veteran of four seasons in Italy, had scored 10 minutes earlier and Italian forward Domenico Penzo made it 3-0 in the 56th minute as Napoli dominated cewly-promoted Como.

At Florence, Braziliao in-

ternational Socrates repaid Fiorentina's faith in him with his first goal of the season, after an uncertain start to his spell in Italy.

Fiorentina thrashed Atlanta 5-0 with Socrates, who cost the club \$2.7 million, adding his name to the score sheet in the 67th minute.

Daniel Passarella of Argentina, who scored in the 70th minute, added Fiorentina's final goal from the penalty spot in the closing minutes. Italians Paolo Pulici and Paolo Monelli were on target in the first half.

All the action in Roma's home 1-1 draw with Sampdoria was concentrated into two minutes of the first half.

Roma's Roberto Pruzzo scored from a penalty in the 13th minute after he was tripped just inside the

area and was substituted soon afterwards.

But Sampdoria, missing England's Trevor Francis, equalised two minutes later through Graeme Souness who was last at Rome's Olympic stadium in May helping his former club Liverpool of England claim the European Cup.

Souness was on target from a penalty awarded for a foul by Roma's Sebastiano Nela on Roberto Mancini.

Frenchman Michel Platini collected his third goal in four weeks with a header for Juventus against AC Milan in the 32nd minute.

Pietro Paolo Virdis levelled for the visitors five minutes from time.

Sagace wins Europe's richest horse race

PARIS (R) — Sagace preseeded millionaire art dealer Daniel Widenstein and trainer Patrick Biancone with their second consecutive triumph in the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe, Europe's richest horse race, at Longchamp Sunday.

The victory was also the fourth from 22 rides in the Arc for French jockey Yves Saint-Martin, who overtook Greville Starkey on

Australian hope Strawberry Road in the final furlongs.

Northern Trick, trained by Francois Boutin and ridden by American veteran Cash Asmussen, finished second and last year's winner All Along, with Ireland's Walter Swinburn aboard, was third.

The result was a French sweep and the first time a colt had won since 1978.

The English raid was repulsed

with neither Rainbow Quest, Time Charter nor Sun Princess mounting a serious challenge.

As the horses turned into the straight after Castle Guard had made the running for stable mate Sagace, it looked for a moment as if Strawberry Road might pull off a famous victory.

Liverpool, Juventus agree on Supercup

ROME (R) — European Cup holders Liverpool and Italian club Juventus, winners of the Cup Winners Cup, have agreed to stage a showdown "Supercup" match early next year, the Italian news agency ANSA reported Friday.

It said the agreement was reached after discussions between the two clubs in London, and the match would be played next January or February.

Padres beats Cubs to tie National League playoffs

SAN DIEGO (R) — Steve Garvey's two-run homer in the bottom of the ninth inning gave the San Diego Padres a 7-5 victory over the Chicago Cubs Saturday to force a fifth and final game in the National League Championship series.

Garvey almost single-handedly

supplied the San Diego offence with four hits and five runs batted in.

San Diego, which lost the first two games in Chicago and then won two at home, is seeking to become the first National League team to win a League Championship after falling behind two games to none.

The final game will be played here Sunday and the winner will play the American League Champion Detroit Tigers in the World Series beginning on Tuesday.

Garvey's winning home run off Cub star reliever Lee Smith set off a wild celebration among 58,354

fans. The entire San Diego team greeted Garvey at the plate and carried him off the field.

The game was a seesaw battle throughout. San Diego took a 2-0 lead in the third inning when Zarry Templeton singled, stole second and scored on Alan Wiggins' base hit. Garvey then made it 2-0 by driving home Wiggins with a double down the leftfield line.

But the Cubs came right back and took a 3-2 lead off back to back home runs in the fourth. Jody Davis's two-run homer tied the game 2-2 and Leon Durham's homer put Chicago on top.

Staging Olympic finals in mornings for TV discussed

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) — Seoul Olympic organisers are pushing proposals to stage the 1988 finals of six popular events during morning hours to coincide with U.S. television prime time despite initial objections from many quarters, the Seoul newspaper Chosun Ilbo reported Sunday.

Boxing, basketball and diving officials already have succumbed to pressures from Seoul officials and other quarters, while efforts to schedule finals in track and field, gymnastics and swimming for morning hours are continuing, the influential paper said.

Quoting an unnamed Korean Olympic official, the paper said that if all these events were held in morning hours, the organisers could receive up to \$650 million to

\$700 million in television rights from U.S. television alone and probably get another \$200 million from Japanese and European television stations.

Despite earlier reports to the contrary, it said, the Seoul Olympic officials have been trying to stage some final events to accommodate the U.S. east coast's prime time of 7 to 8 p.m. because they plan to raise about half of the expected budget for staging the 1988 summer games from television rights.

Juan Antonio Samaranch, President of the International Olympic Committee, told reporters when he was in Seoul a week ago that he did not favour scheduling finals for morning hours just for money because it would work against the health of athletes.

Turnbull, Lloyd in final

MANHATTAN BEACH, California (R) — Third-seeded Wendy Turnbull of Australia survived three match points to defeat unseeded Rosalyn Fairbank of South Africa 4-6, 6-4, 7-5 Saturday night and advance to the finals of a \$150,000 women's tennis tournament.

Turnbull, 31, will face doubles partner and top-seeded Chris Evert Lloyd who has a 17-1 lifetime edge over Turnbull in the championship match.

Earlier in the day Evert Lloyd won her 12th straight career victory without a loss over seventh-seeded Sylvia Hanika, defeating the West German 6-3, 6-2 in the first semifinal match.

Fairbank, 23, who upset second

seeded Pam Shriver in the quarterfinals, won the first set with a solid serve and consistent ground strokes combined with two service breaks. But Turnbull woo the next set to even the match.

In the third set, Fairbank took a 5-3 lead and was serving with three match points but could not nail down the victory. Fairbank double-faulted one point away, and committed two unforced errors to drop service, thus evening the score at 5-5.

Turnbull easily held service to go ahead 6-5 and won the match by breaking Fairbank's serve to the next game for the third time in the set and the sixth time in the match.

Teltscher wins Australian classic

BRISBANE (R) — Top-seeded Elliot Teltscher imposed his solid ground game on Paraguayan Francisco Gonzalez and took the indoor tennis classic singles title with a 3-6, 6-3, 6-4 victory here Sunday.

The 25-year-old Californian, who kept organisers on edge last week with recurring back problems, had little say in the opening set as Gonzalez ripped off winner after winner. Then he settled into a baseline rhythm, served better on the big points and played more consistently than Gonzalez.

Teltscher, who recently lost first round matches in three successive events, said: "I played the points

that counted really well. He wiped me off the floor in the first set with winners from everywhere. All I could do was hang on until his hot run cooled off."

It was the American's first tournament success in a year. Gonzalez later won the doubles with American Matt Mitchell by 6-7, 6-2, 7-5 over Australians Wally Masur and Brod Dyke.

Gonzalez, who has never won a Grand Prix singles title, said of his loss to Teltscher: "I'm making no excuses. I didn't come to the net enough in the third set. But he's a great retriever, and when he needed to win points, he won them."

Wilander comes back to reach Grand Prix final

BARCELONA, Spain (R) — Top seed Mats Wilander Saturday survived an uncertain start to reach Sunday's final of the \$200,000 Spanish Tennis Grand Prix, beating fellow Swede and third seed Henrik Sundstrom 6-6, 7-6, 6-1.

Wilander, who woo the title in the last two years, will meet sixth seed and compatriot Joachim Nystrom, who ousted Hans Schwaier of West Germany 7-6, 4-6, 6-1 in the semifinal Saturday.

Sundstrom swept through the

first set and continued to have the match in his hands when he led 5-3 in the second set.

But the balance tilted when Sundstrom lost two match points in the ninth game. Wilander started to capitalise on his opponent's many mistakes with deep serves, forcing a tie-break which he woo 7-5.

In the deciding set, Wilander continued to take advantage of Sundstrom's continuous errors and won it comfortably.

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London fights for its financial role

LONDON — When Sir Nicholas Goodison, chairman of the London Stock Exchange, turned up on May 3 at the London International Financial Futures Exchange (LIFFE), to inaugurate the stock index contract based upon the F.T.-S.E. 100 Index, his opening words were drowned in the din of the open outcry market as eager traders rushed to conclude their initial bargains.

For most of the time since then, however, Sir Nicholas would have had no particular difficulty in making himself heard. The "Footsie" contract has been traded only sluggishly.

This has not been particularly disappointing to LIFFE, which always reckoned that the contract based on the London equity market would take time to establish itself. But the experience does emphasise the highly variable reception given to different kinds of futures contracts in different centres.

In Chicago, stock index futures have shown explosive growth.

Traditionally, futures markets in London have developed to serve the clear need for trading companies to hedge obvious business risks. Suppliers and consumers of commodities like coffee or copper have sought mutual protection against price fluctuations.

For many commodities London remains a major centre of such trade-based futures business.

In the past decade or so, however, the London futures markets have come under heavy competitive pressure from the North American markets, notably from New York and Chicago.

The American futures markets have grown rapidly in the context of a quite different philosophy and range of participants. Instead of trying to balance trade risks, they have sought to set up markets in risks, which have been distributed to a wide clientele of outside investors.

There have always been speculators in the London futures exchanges, and they have often served the classic function of oiling the wheels of the markets. But the exchanges have never actively sought outside participation, and in the past have been reluctant to set up an investor protection framework — arguing that they were aiming to serve professional traders who might be able to look after themselves.

In the 1970s, however, the Chicago juggernaut really began to gain momentum. Its promoters worked from the basis that they were not in business primarily to serve a limited number of commodity-based industries, but that they were keen to trade risks wherever they could be formulated in a marketable package.

This led Chicago naturally in the direction of financial futures at a time when, in the 1970s, there was a tremendous increase in the volatility of many kinds of financial variable including interest rates, exchange rates and stock and bond prices.

Such has been the rate of growth that by last year the volume of futures business on 11 U.S. exchanges had reached almost 140 million contracts, something

like 20 times as much business as was transacted in London.

At the same time, the American exchanges have begun to market their services much more aggressively to Europe and the Far East. Improvements in telecommunications have made it much easier for companies and investors around the world to deal with the U.S.

In theory, time zone differences give a lot of protection to markets in London — but in Chicago the traders get up extraordinarily early in the morning.

In the circumstances, London had to develop a comparable range of products — so that it could compete with Chicago or at least coexist with it. The alternative might well have been to become swamped.

At any rate, the past few years have seen a string of innovations, including new futures contracts in London in commodities ranging from aluminium, gold and gas to potatoes and pigmeat.

The major development of course, has been LIFFE itself, now approaching its second birthday. In the June quarter it was averaging something like 11,000 contracts a day, a figure which has been growing at around 20 per cent each quarter.

The trends are promising, although it is too soon to declare LIFFE a resounding success.

The various interest rate contracts and the long gilt contract have been popular, but the currency contracts have failed to make any impact in the face of the relatively huge and liquid forward market operated by the banks.

It is proving a very slow business to entice institutional investors like pension funds and insurance companies into the "Footsie" stock index contract. Tax inhibitions have been largely cleared away, but trust deed problems often remain, and in any case many fund managers still have to be convinced that the risks of long-term investment can effectively be hedged on a short-term futures market.

Worldwide competition in futures markets is by no means confined, however, to the struggle between Britain and the U.S. There are various participants, actual and potential.

Activity is quite widespread.

There are active markets in Japan, though so far with a largely domestic bias. Sydney is another significant focus, and several producers of basic commodities, like Malaysia and Brazil, have ambitions to take back some of the business which has previously gone to the big financial centres.

Meanwhile, Singapore has considerable ambitions as a time zone centre for the Far East, and the Singapore International Monetary Exchange has set up a trading link with Chicago in a gold contract and three financial futures contracts.

Hong Kong is also in the picture, though it has proved rather slow to expand from its limited range of business. In financial futures its first venture is local in scope — a stock index future contract based upon the Hang Seng Index.



The Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Continental Europe appears to have given London a more or less clear run, apart from the activities of the European Options Exchange (EOE) in Amsterdam.

Although not directly competitive with the futures markets in London, the EOE has been developing options contracts in, among other things, gold, silver and currencies. The Paris market also has strength in some areas, notably in sugar.

The international joker in the pack could be Intex, an all-electronic exchange based in Bermuda.

This plans to replace the noisy and labour intensive system of London and Chicago with more dignified and refined computer matching techniques. But the launch of Intex has been delayed several times, and its potential remains a matter for speculation at this stage.

In conditions of increasing international competition, the priority for the London futures markets is to increase their liquidity and therefore their appeal to the big users, who will react negatively if they find it hard to put through business in London on the scale they require. But that liquidity can only come from a widening of the spectrum of participation in the markets.

A series of commodity investment scandals in recent years has only gradually forced a change in the attitude of the futures market professionals to outside investors. But more recently the government and the Bank of England have been putting pressure on the markets, in the context of the Gower Report on Investor Protection.

This called for self-regulating agencies to supervise practices in various markets, and the futures markets have now responded with a proposal to set up the Association of Futures Brokers and Dealers.

There are still many question marks over the ability of the various futures exchanges — which hitherto have remained jealously

separate — to sink their differences, and set out to attract investors, but there is now an urgent commercial incentive for them to do so.

To some extent London can still fight back by broadening its business base.

For example, LIFFE has plans to launch a short gilt contract to complement the existing long gilt contract, and it is likely to enter the options business within the next year.

Developments in the securities market should help LIFFE. Already the substantial growth in ownership of, and market-making in, U.S. government securities in Europe has encouraged LIFFE to launch its successful new contract in U.S. Treasury bonds (T-bond).

Over the next two or three years, moreover, the structures of both the gilt-edged market and the U.K. equity market are likely to be changed radically, and the appearance of much larger numbers of market-makers should boost the volume of futures business related to the London Stock Exchange.

But the T-bond contract illustrates at the same time the dangers as well as the opportunities for the London markets which arise from internationalisation. There is valuable business to be had in serving investors and market-makers in the mornings, before New York and Chicago open and the business largely shifts to these more natural centres.

At the other side of the coin is that London runs the risk of losing its separate identity.

On a pessimistic view London's futures markets could become condemned to minor roles, operating as mere time zone appendages of the dominant American exchanges. And if Chicago were ever to go over to 24-hour trading, as has been mooted, even that subsidiary function might be called into question.

The challenge for London is therefore whether it can maintain a clearly distinguishable role in the world market.

To achieve this will require sensitive product design, constant innovation, and a much greater readiness to go out and sell the facilities of the futures markets to both trade users and investors — Financial Times news features.

Fibre optics attracts interest

BOSTON (R) — A consortium of 29 North American and European companies is planning a \$335 million transatlantic optical cable that will represent the largest use of fibre optics to date.

Fibre optics, in which flexible strands of glass as thin as a human hair are used, is fast becoming the favoured means of transmitting information.

The new transatlantic cable will more than double the number of undersea circuits when it starts service in 1988.

Just one of these optical fibres can transmit more than 6000 telephone calls simultaneously and, when made into a cable the thickness of a pencil, can replace a copper wire telephone cable that is 90 centimetres in diameter.

Development of optical fibre began in 1970 but by the end of 1983 it had replaced 402,325 kilometres of copper wire cable in

the United States and many in the industry are predicting the end of copper wire by the turn of the century.

Demand for optical cable grew as the cost dropped — from \$3.50 per metre in 1977 to 25 cents today — and its use has spread to office data communications, video transmission and the military.

The consulting firm Kessler Marketing Intelligence predicts the fibre optics industry, which includes some 400 companies making wire, cables or components, will grow from worldwide sales of \$400 million this year to \$3.4 billion by 1989.

Fibre optics, developed by Cor-

ning Glass Works and American Telephone and Telegraph's Western Electric, transmits voice, data or pictures with beams of light, rather than the electrical pulses sent over copper wire.

Laser transmitters convert the data into light beams that travel by glass fibres to a photodetector at the other end.

Light can travel at twice the speed of electricity and also at far greater distances than electrical impulses without being repeated, a major advantage for the telephone industry.

Repeaters, which amplify and retransmit electrical signals, are the least reliable link in the phone network and must be installed at 1.6 kilometres intervals along regular copper telephone wires. Fibre optic cables only need repeaters every 48 kilometres and are becoming more efficient every year.

Optical fibres are immune to electromagnetic and radio frequency interference and are difficult to tap as well as being lighter and less bulky than copper wire.

About 59 per cent of all optical fibre made is used by the long distance telephone network, but Mr. John Zilber, analyst with Kessler Marketing, said that market is nearing saturation point.

"We have doubled the capacity

of fibre optics in the U.S. in less than five years ... the capacity of optical fibre already exceeds the total installed base of copper wire," he said.

He added that companies hoping to succeed in fibre optics must specialise, preferably in an area not related to the long distance market, which is dominated by Western Electric.

Spectra Corp. founded only in 1981, expects sales this year to total well over \$3 million. The company makes only fibre, not cable, that is used over very short distances.

One of the senior members of the industry, seven-year-old Fibronics International Inc. was rated this year as the 45th fastest growing company in America by "Inc." magazine, although it mainly serves a small area of the market by making fibre optics systems that connect computers with terminals.

Specialised start-up firms are not the only companies trying to grab a share of the growing fibre optics industry.

Japanese companies, although late in developing their own optical technology, are now neck and neck with Western Electric and Corning, and have won major contracts from telephone networks around the world.

Cocoa talks resume amid renewed friction

GENEVA (R) — A United Nations conference being held to negotiate a new international cocoa trade agreement resumes here Monday amid renewed friction between producing and consuming nations.

Nine major cocoa producers indicated this weekend that they would press for higher prices under the pact, conference sources said.

They also said they were worried by a European consumer proposal to increase the use of cocoa substitutes in chocolate.

The current international cocoa agreement had been due to expire at the end of last month but was extended for a year after producers and consumers failed at a session in May to agree on a new system for regulating prices and supplies.

The two sides at the 73-nation conference narrowed differences over operation of a buffer stock of cocoa to stabilise market prices within an agreed range, but disagreed over additional measures.

The buffer stock buys cocoa when over-supply is causing prices to fall, and sells it to stop prices rising beyond the top of the target range.

The buffer stock has been inoperative, however, since March 1982 when it ran out of money after spending \$225 million trying to stop prices falling below the bottom of the agreed range.

The world's major exporters met in Accra for two days last week and delegation sources said they examined a proposal tabled by the European Community in May to supplement buffer stock operations with a system of market withdrawals by producers in

times of surplus supplies. The sources said the members of the Cocoa Producers' Alliance (CPA), reaffirmed their preference for export quotas, which they thought a better way to support prices when buffer stock purchases were insufficient.

A communiqué issued after the CPA meeting expressed concern about a proposal to allow the use throughout the 10-nation European Community of vegetable fats other than cocoa butter in the manufacture of chocolate.

In an address to the meeting the de facto prime minister of Ghana, a major exporter, appealed to consumers not to seek cocoa substitutes and to agree to higher cocoa prices.

Mr. P.V. Obeng, whose official title is coordinating secretary to Ghana's ruling provisional national defence council, said higher prices were necessary to meet rising production costs and soaring prices of imports from industrialised countries.

Market prices for cocoa have frequently been below the target range of 106 to 146 U.S. cents a pound set in the current agreement which came into force in 1980.

Although the price has risen in recent weeks amidst reports of delivery and harvest problems in some producer countries, it was still below the accord floor level at the end of last week, registering around 101 cents.

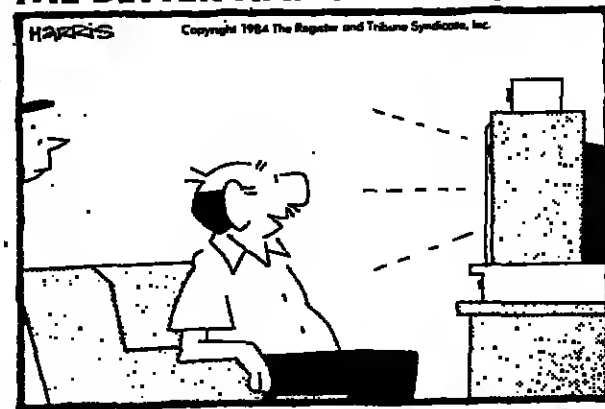
Neither the Ivory Coast, the world's largest producer, nor the United States, the biggest consumer, are members of the present agreement but both are attending the Geneva talks.

Gulf Air to fly to Sanaa

ABU DHABI (R) — Gulf Air will open a new route from Abu Dhabi to the North Yemen capital of Sanaa from Oct. 16, operating two flights a week, the official Emirates News Agency said Sunday. The decision follows a three-day state visit to North Yemen by United Arab Emirates (UAE) President Zaid bin Sultan Al Nahayan. Gulf Air is owned by the governments of the UAE, Oman, Qatar and Bahrain.

THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



"I got a videotape called Football's Greatest Moments — it's short clips of Howard Cosell with his mouth closed."

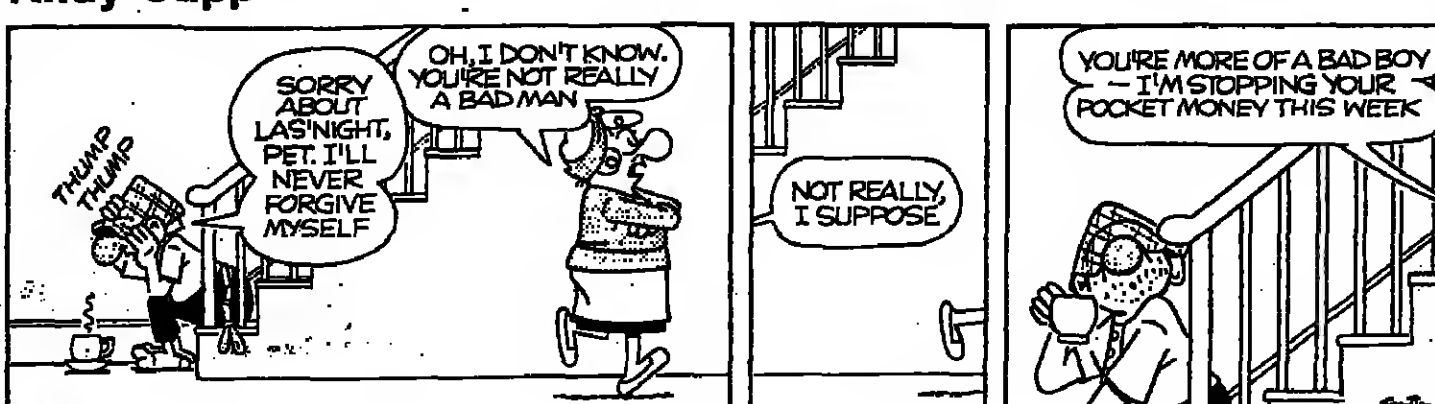
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff

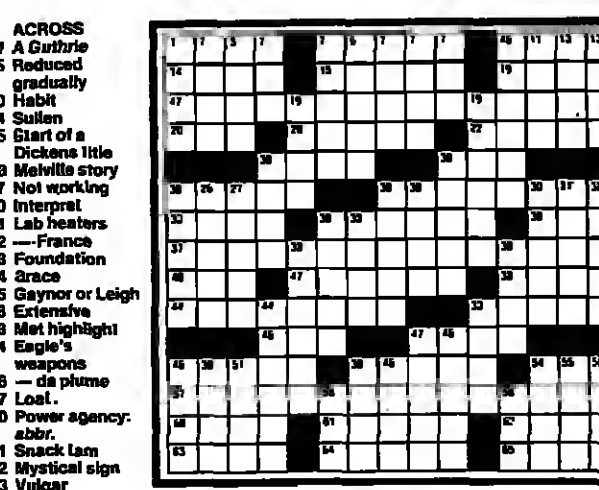


Andy Capp

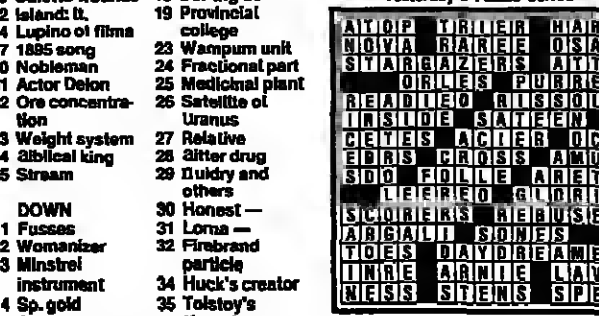


THE Daily Crossword

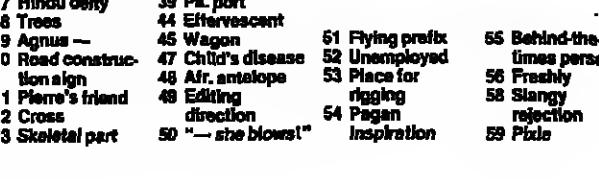
by John H. Hales



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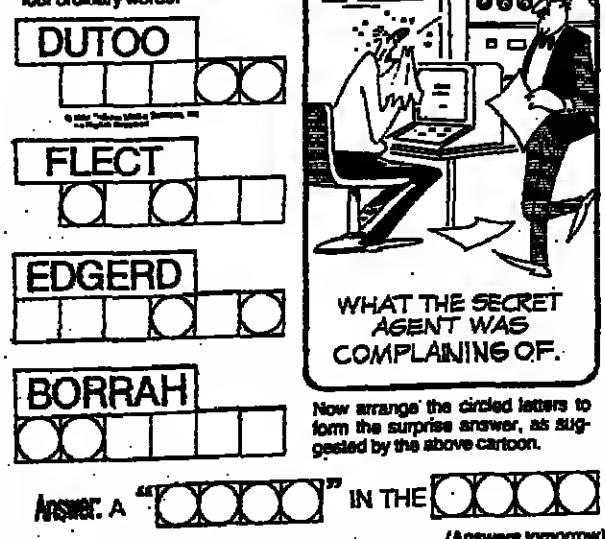
Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer: A "DUTOO" IN THE "BORRAH".

Bonn warned against undermining E. Germany

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet leadership marked the 35th anniversary of East Germany's foundation Sunday with a warning to Bonn that it would not tolerate attempts to undermine Communism or achieve reunification.

A telegram from the Kremlin to East German leader Eric Honecker, published in the Soviet daily newspaper Pravda Sunday, hailed East Germany's foundation as an "outstanding event" in the history of Europe but added: "Reactionary, imperialist circles, above all in the FRG (West Germany), have tried everything to disrupt the creation in your republic of social conditions founded on just and humane positions and its strengthening as a sovereign Socialist state."

"Such attempts continue up to this day. However, they have suffered and still suffer defeat before the unity and solidarity of the fraternal Socialist countries," it said. Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko gave a similar warning in a speech Saturday that Moscow was not prepared to see West

Germany swallow up East Germany.

The Kremlin telegram, signed collectively by party and government leadership rather than by any individual, an increasingly common formula for state greetings, spoke of complete unity between Moscow and East Berlin. "The GDR (East Germany), together with the other fraternal countries, is carrying on a persistent struggle against the mad plans of aggressive circles of the USA and NATO," it said.

New Soviet missiles were based in East Germany last winter as part of Moscow's declared response to the deployment of U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe.

The Soviet telegram said the standard of living in East Germany had risen steadily under the

Communist system and East German citizens had a firm belief in the future of their "Socialist fatherland."

Mr. Gromyko told a ceremonial meeting in East Berlin Saturday night that Moscow was ready for an open and honest dialogue with Washington.

But he said he saw little evidence during his first-ever meeting with President Reagan last week that the U.S. was ready for serious talks on arms control.

"We judge U.S. policy not by words but by deeds... time will tell whether Washington is really ready to make changes in some of its positions," Mr. Gromyko added.

Western diplomats said his half-hour speech appeared mild in tone, but gave no hints of any new Kremlin move to break the deadlock dating back to the collapse of Soviet-U.S. arms talks last November.

"The message seemed to be that Moscow is willing to sit back and wait for the Americans to make the next move," one senior Western diplomat said.



CALL FOR STRIKE: Mr. Salvino Spiteri, president of the Confederation of Maltese Trade Unions, addressing a mass rally in Sliema, near Valletta, Sunday in which he called for a one-day general strike to protest against Mr. Dom Mintoff's Socialist government campaign to close private Roman Catholic schools. The strike is expected to shut down private industry, the banks and much of the civil service on Wednesday (AP wirephoto)

India imposes curfew after clashes

NEW DELHI (R) — Curfew were in force in several Indian towns Sunday after sectarian clashes in which six people have been killed and more than 28 injured, the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency reported.

At Nagda town in the central state of Madhya Pradesh a 24-hour curfew was extended until Monday after three people died and five were hurt in Hindu-Muslim violence on Friday night, PTI said.

The feuding erupted during nationwide festivals celebrated by India's two major religious groups, Hindus and Muslims.

Muslims in Srinagar, capital of the northern state of Jammu and Kashmir, called off processions

marking their mourning day of Ashura Saturday after a woman was killed and three other people were hurt in street violence on Thursday.

PTI said police and paramilitary troops were withdrawn from the city Sunday after a 36-hour curfew was lifted to allow shops to reopen.

But reinforcements of armed police were brought into Basti district in the north eastern state of Uttar Pradesh following a bomb attack on a Hindu procession. One person was killed and four were wounded, the agency said.

All India Radio reported Sunday that armed police had also been sent to Belgaum in the southern state of Karnataka, where for the third day running all bus-

inences and shops stayed shut. The radio said a march through the town had been organised by security forces to deter further outbreaks of violence after police opened fire in self defence on Saturday when they were surrounded by angry crowds.

The incident followed fighting in Belgaum between Hindus and Muslims on Friday in which several people were injured. So far more than 180 people had been arrested but the situation was under control, the radio added.

Eight policemen were hurt when rival groups pelted each other with stones during a Hindu procession in Amravati town in the Western state of Maharashtra on Friday night.

Thatcher more popular than Labour, poll shows

LONDON (R) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Party is eight per cent more popular with the British public than the opposition Labour Party, according to an opinion poll published Sunday.

But the survey also showed that only a quarter of the 985 people questioned liked both Mrs. Thatcher and her policies, with 35 per cent disliking both.

The survey, which gave the government 43 per cent, Labour 35 per cent and the Liberal-Social Democratic Party Alliance 19 per cent, was conducted for the Sunday Times and was a welcome boost for the government before the Conservative Party annual conference which opens on Tuesday.

It showed 46 per cent felt a seven-month strike by Britain's coalminers had lowered their opinion of the Labour Party.

Only seven per cent said their opinion of the party had gone up and 41 per cent said it was unchanged.

Asked who they thought was largely to blame for the violence that has marked the dispute, 44 per cent said the leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers, including its president, Arthur Scargill.

Only two per cent blamed the state-run National Coal Board, led by Scottish-born American Ian MacGregor, 12 per cent med the government and seven per cent the police.

But public opinion was strongly critical of Mrs. Thatcher's handling of the dispute, 59 per cent saying she had done a bad job.

Mozambican rebels deny killing 2 Italian workers

LISBON (AP) — Mozambican rebels on Sunday denied government charges they brutally executed two Italian captives, claiming the allegations were an attempt to besmirch their image abroad.

Jorge Correia, European spokesman for the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR), said the Mozambique government "tries to pass us off as bandits practicing terrorism."

"In fact," he told the Portuguese News Agency Noticias de Portugal, "We are a political organisation engaged in armed struggle to overthrow the dictatorship system of Frelimo (Mozambique's ruling party)."

Mr. Correia said the rebels openly disavowed the murder of the two Italians. He gave no further details and did not refer to the fate of dam project workers Alvis De Toni and Leonardo Del Vesco.

At a news conference Saturday, Mozambican Security Minister Sergio Vieira said the rebels brutally murdered the two Italians Sept. 14, two days after they were seized 90 kilometres north west of the capital, Maputo.

The minister supported the charges with the account of an 11-year-old boy witness and military intelligence reports of rebel radio communications.

The charges followed the announcement in Pretoria Wed-

nesday that the anti-Marxist rebels and the Frelimo government had agreed to work toward a cease-fire.

Mozambican rebels have seized a number of foreign technical workers since August, 1981 but must have been released in neighbouring countries.

In May the rebels denied allegations they were responsible for the murder of a Portuguese citizen, Sebastiao Jose de Carvalho Faria, whose body was found soon after his capture by the MNR.

Since August of 1983, an Italian priest, two Soviet citizens and a Portuguese national are among those reported to have been killed by rebel attacks in Mozambique.

Reports, not officially confirmed, also have connected the MNR with the death of an unidentified Portuguese citizen last month in the northern town of Nampula.

Italy Saturday condemned that it called the brutal killing of two of its nationals by anti-government rebels in Mozambique, adding that Italy would suspend its technical projects there unless security was improved.

Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti has instructed the Italian ambassador in Maputo to protest strongly to the Mozambique government over the death of the two technicians, the Foreign Ministry said in a statement Saturday.

NATO to discuss nuclear protection

WASHINGTON (R) — NATO defence ministers meeting in Italy this week will discuss new measures to defend against possible terrorist attacks on Pershing-2 and cruise missile sites in Western Europe, a U.S. senior official said.

He said the measures included new security gates at missile sites and at other nuclear bases, increased readiness by guards and new watchtowers.

A report to the ministers will be made by a NATO weapons protection group headed by Richard Wagner, a senior aide of U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

The official also said that one of the highest priorities of a special Soviet force known by its acronym Spetsnaz was to mount deep penetration strikes against NATO nuclear weapons.

The latest edition of Jane's fighting ships, published in London, alleges that Spetsnaz is an elite group trained in the techniques of raiding, sabotage, reconnaissance and political murder, and is controlled by military intelligence.

The U.S. official said the NATO ministers, meeting at Strada on the shore of Lake Maggiore in northern Italy on Thursday and Friday, would also hear a report on the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in West Germany, Britain and Italy, and the prospects for their deployment in the Netherlands and Belgium.

The Soviet Union had already deployed about 278 of its new SS-20 missiles and was preparing sites for additional missiles, the official said.

Mr. Weinberger leaves Washington for the NATO meeting on Tuesday and he will report to his fellow ministers on the recent talks on arms control matters and East-West relations between President Reagan and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

He will later visit Tunisia, Egypt and Israel. In Tunisia, he will meet President Habib Bourguiba and Defence Minister Shakhedine Baly for talks on U.S. military aid which runs at about \$80 million a year.

In Cairo and Israel Mr. Weinberger expects to be given lists of arms wanted by the Egyptian and Israeli military, both long time recipients of U.S. aid.

Food aid diverted to Ethiopian troops, report says

LONDON (R) — Large consignments of Western food aid to Ethiopia are being diverted to government troops fighting rebel guerrilla forces, the Sunday Telegraph said Sunday.

Famine relief supplies to the drought-stricken region have also been used to induce new recruits to join the army, it said, quoting eyewitness reports from the northern province of Eritrea.

"Refugees and civilians in hard-hit towns and villages are said to be taking second place to the troops," it said.

The Sunday Telegraph quoted a British spokeswoman from an Eritrean relief organisation, Mary Dines, as saying after a visit to the province earlier this year: "The army is being fed openly on relief supplies and the vast majority of our aid is going to the troops."

Thousands march against Marcos

MANILA, Philippines (AP) — More than 20,000 people ranging from top business leaders to students in rubber slippers marched Sunday against the military's breaking up of previous demonstrations, after President Ferdinand Marcos backed down from threats to arrest opponents who join street protests.

Soldiers who had used tear gas, truncheons and water cannons to break up a previous rally in the same place 10 days earlier stayed away. One person was killed and scores injured in the earlier clash.

"I think Mr. Marcos was afraid of what would happen if he didn't grant a permit," said former Senator Jose Diokno, in his first anti-government activity since returning from several months of treatment for a tumor in the United States.

Joining Mr. Diokno and other militant protesters were hundreds of businessmen, professionals and others who had not previously joined street protests. It was also the first joint action in months by two bickering factions of the opposition.

Manila Cardinal Jaime Sin, whom Mr. Marcos had accused of violating the constitution and fomenting rebellion in his appeals for people to join the rally, said mass at a church where protesters gathered.

Sin's homily contained no direct criticism of Mr. Marcos or the government which has characterised his public speeches and some previous speeches in church.

He urged that the march be a "pilgrimage of love."

Airliner strays close to Soviet area

OSLO, Norway (Agencies) — A chartered South Pacific Island Airways (SPIA) jet with about 200 people on board encountered navigation problems and strayed within about 15 minutes flying time of Soviet airspace near the strategic Kola peninsula, Norwegian officials said.

Two Norwegian Air Force F-16 fighters were dispatched to intercept the Boeing 707 on Sept. 30 and put it back on the right course, said Norwegian Air Force spokesman Lt. Olav Heggeund.

However, officials said the pilot had corrected the error and was back on course by the time the Norwegian fighters approached. The plane, registered in Samoa, was on a flight from Anchorage, Alaska to the Netherlands at the time of the incident, officials said.

Oyvind Christiansen, a spo-

kesman for the Norwegian Civil Air Traffic Agency said the pilot had reported navigation problems as he flew south east of Greenland.

The plane was on a course that took it too far to the south east, he said. Norwegian radar pick up the plane about 100 kilometres north east of the coastal city of Hammerfest in Norway's far north, he said.

"Already well before the fighters came to the scene, the airline was already back on its correct south-bound course. The plane's pilot had obviously discovered the faulty navigation and the Boeing 707 was then south-bound along the Norwegian coast and continued non-stop to the Netherlands," Mr. Christiansen said. The Soviet Kola peninsula borders the northern parts of Finland and Norway, and the Soviets

have important army, navy and air force installations there.

No further information about the incident was available.

Tom Mahar, SPIA's director of administration, told Reuters by phone from Honolulu:

"It is likely it was our plane. We did have one in the area about then."

He said the 11-year-old airline had flown four such military charters for the Fijian government this year.

The second SPIA spokesman in Honolulu said the four flights had all been made under contract to the government of Fiji.

A spokesman at Amsterdam Airport told Reuters that when the SPIA flight landed there the captain said he was late due to a "diversion," but gave no further explanation.

Libel trial to bare Vietnam War scars

NEW YORK (R) — A United States television network goes to court on Tuesday to defend a documentary it made on the Vietnam War in a \$120 million libel case that may change journalism in this country.

The trial, which might last for up to three months, has been brought by retired General William Westmoreland, commander of American forces in Vietnam from 1964 to 1968, against the CBS network.

At issue is an hour-long documentary, the Uncontested Enemy: A Vietnam Deception, which was screened in 1982.

It reported charges by a number of intelligence officers that the military command under Gen. Westmoreland purposely played down enemy strength before the 1968 Tet offensive for political favour and to make it appear the U.S. was winning.

The programme alleged that there had been a conspiracy at the

highest levels of American military intelligence to suppress and alter critical intelligence on the enemy.

The single use of the word "conspiracy" has become the focus of 70-year-old general's contention that the programme was built on lies and assaulted his reputation.

Pre-trial battles have already cost four million dollars in legal fees. A right-wing legal foundation representing Gen. Westmoreland.

The jury is expected to hear from cabinet officials, military experts and former directors of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), spanning nearly 20 years.

Apart from reviving emotions from the Vietnam War, many experts believe that the legal issues at stake are critical.

It the general wins, he would become the first person to sue the media successfully for criticism of performance while holding public office.

"It (a Westmoreland victory) would have an adverse effect on all journalists in America," said Floyd Abrams, considered to be one of the nation's foremost libel experts, adding that it would lead to more lawsuits and less aggressive journalism.

Journalists operate under a 1964 supreme court ruling which bars a public figure from recovering damages from a news organisation unless malice is proven — that the report was published with reckless disregard for the truth.

CBS argued unsuccessfully last month to have the case dismissed. CBS will argue that the documentary was truthful, there was no malice and the televised statements of witnesses are protected by the constitution.

The general denounced the documentary after the broadcast, but those close to him at the time said he had little interest in suing the network.

Pope to emphasise Latin America's importance, problems

VATICAN CITY (R) — Pope John Paul's brief trip to Spain, the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico this week will emphasise the importance of Latin America for the Roman Catholic Church and the problems of the region.

The theme of the Wednesday-to-Saturday trip is mainly religious — to begin spiritual preparation in Latin America for the 500th anniversary in 1992 of the discovery of America and to pay tribute to the Christian evangelisation that followed.

But Vatican sources say the Pope is also expected to speak about the main current troubles of predominantly Catholic Latin America such as poverty, relations with advanced countries and divisions among local churches on how to eliminate injustice.

On his 24th foreign trip, he is also expected to speak about the proper Catholic response to injustice in Latin America, where some church concern for the poor has led to controversial liberation theology.

The Pope leaves Rome on Wednesday for Zaragoza, Spain, where, in a symbolic gesture lin-

king the old and new worlds, he will pray at the Basilica of the Madonna of the Pillar, a patron of all Hispanic nations.

He leaves Spain the next morning for Santo Domingo, capital of the Dominican Republic, to inaugurate a "Novena of Years" of commemorations leading up to the 500th anniversary of Christopher Columbus' voyage of discovery in 1492.

The most significant event of the Pope's 25-hour stop in Santo Domingo is expected to be an address to the Latin American bishops conference on Oct. 12, the anniversary of Columbus' find.

"We expect the Pope to take up the whole problem of Latin America, which is important for the church now and will become even more important in the future," a Vatican source said.

Bishops from all of Latin America, including Cuba, are expected to attend the meeting and church representatives from the Americas and Europe will be in Santo Domingo for the visit.

The source said he expected the Pope to speak of the gap between poor and rich nations. In Canada

last month the Pope condemned "the imperialist monopoly of economic and political supremacy," adding that "the poor south will judge the rich north."

The Pope is expected to appeal to Latin Americans to deepen their common Christian roots to help overcome their problems.

In a recent statement Latin American bishops said they wanted the 500th anniversary preparations to draw attention to the region's difficulties.

"We want to urge the whole region to return to its true Christian nature, so that now, as in the days of its discovery, it will provide optimism and hope to a world upset by crisis and instability," the bishops said.

Although none of the places on the papal tour have been centres of liberation theology, Vatican sources said they expected the Pope to reaffirm the official position that church support of the poor cannot be dictated by a class struggle.

Some church sources consider the trip perhaps the Pope's most important since he visited Central America last year.

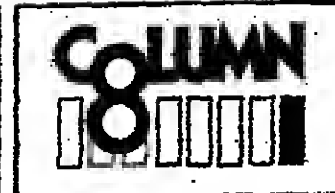
The island of Hispaniola, of which the Dominican Republic occupies the eastern two-thirds, is important in Catholic history because it was from there that the first European missionaries began evangelising the new world.

Columbus landed on the island's northern coast in December, 1492, two months after his first set foot in the new world at a small island in what are now the Bahamas.

He returned to Hispaniola on his second voyage in 1493 with priests among his crew. From there the Catholic foothold in the new world marched in step with colonisation.

Church sources say the Pope may also speak of the excesses in evangelisation as the cross of Christ advanced with the sword of the colonisers, such as conversion by force and clerics who turned a blind eye as cultures were suppressed.

On the last stop of the tour, the Pope will spend seven hours in San Juan, Puerto Rico, where he will celebrate a mass and meet local priests and nuns before leaving for Rome.



Strange haul for Soviet fishermen

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet deep sea fishermen puzzled by an unusually heavy net were surprised when they found it contained two young whales and a pair of polar bears, the Soviet News Agency TASS reported. The polar bears, a mother and cub, and the whales were eventually released after great difficulty in disentangling them from the net, TASS said. The unlikely catch had apparently been swimming south following a fish shoal in the Barents Sea in Arctic waters north of the fishermen's home port of Murmansk.

Computer licked by soggy tickets

LONDON (R) — A computer designed for use in car parks has flopped because it could not read soggy tickets. The tickets got soggy because customers clenched them between their teeth while hunting for parking spaces. The machine, which cost hundreds of thousands sterling, spurred the spitte-sodden tickets, trapping users inside the car park, the giant Thorn-EMI Electronics Company said. "It was the one problem we hadn't anticipated," a company spokesman said.

Thieves steal church treasures

NAPLES, Italy (R) — Thieves broke into a 14th Century church in the centre of Naples for the third time this year and made off with several valuable treasures, police said. They said the thieves entered the church of San Domenico Maggiore and stole 10 brass gates dating from the 14th Century, which together weighed more than a tonne, and two marble lions of the same period weighing half a tonne. The church priest, Father Agostino Giordano, could not put a precise value on the stolen articles, which also included a 14th Century wood carving and three anonymous paintings, but said they were of considerable worth.

Centennarian bachelor engaged

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (AP) — Arthur Jonsson decided it finally was time to become engaged and has proposed to his housekeeper — at the age of 101. "After 100 years as a bachelor I've got a lot to catch up on," Jonsson said about his engagement to Ingrid Englund, 55. "This is the best old-age care you can get," he added. Jonsson, who lives in Askersund, some 180 kilometres south west of Stockholm, has been a bachelor farmer and dealer in horses all his life. The Aftonbladet newspaper said Friday. But last spring he started to feel his age a bit and advertised for a housekeeper. Mrs. Englund got the job and moved in — a move which led to the engagement. Her four grown-up children took part in the celebrations. "I'd planned to stay for a couple of weeks, but then love intervened," Jonsson's fiancée said. And what about marriage plans? "Never say never," Arthur chuckled.

8 charged after giant cannabis haul

LONDON (R) — British customs Saturday charged seven men and one woman in connection with a £5-million (\$6 million) cannabis haul from a schooner from Morocco. A customs spokesman said the eight — seven Britons and one Greek — were accused of illegally importing the drug and would face the charges before a magistrates' court next Monday. They were arrested two days ago when police swooped on the boat, which customs officials in Gibraltar said had picked up the high-quality resin known as "Lebanese gold" in Morocco.

4 Poles seek asylum in Sweden

STOCKHOLM (R) — Four Poles who sailed across the Baltic from the Polish port of Gdynia in an old fishing boat asked for political asylum in Sweden Saturday, police said. The four were picked up by police and coastguard vessels near Sandhamn, at the edge of the Stockholm archipelago, following a tip that a boatload of refugees was on its way. Police gave no details about the four, who were still being questioned, but said they had cited the general situation in Poland as their justification for seeking asylum.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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ANSWERS TO BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠A94 ♠A1093 ♦K ♣K10843

The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 1 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Dble

Rdble 3 ♦ ?

What action do you take?

A.—You described your hand when you jump raised partner's suit at your first turn. Now, you don't know what to do. You could have a slam in clubs, or no more than a partscore — it might even be right to double the vulnerable opponents. Pass, and leave the decision to partner.

Q.2—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠K983 ♠Q932 ♦AKJ9 ♠10

Partner opens the bidding with one club. What do you respond?

A.—There is no reason to depart from the general principle that, as responder, you should bid your suits up the line. Respond one diamond. If partner has a four-card major suit, he will be able to show it at the one-level and the fit will be uncovered.

Q.3—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠K983 ♠Q932 ♦AKJ9 ♠10

The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 1 ♠ Pass 1 ♦ Pass

2 ♠ Pass ?

What do you bid now?

A.—Not only has partner denied a four-card major suit with his club rebid, he almost surely has a six-card suit in this sequence — with any other distribution, he would either have been able to raise diamonds or bid one no trump. There is no future in this hand beyond game. Bid

three no trump.

Q.4—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠AKJ73 ♠K1087 ♠K752

The bidding has proceeded: South West North East 1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass

2 ♠ ?

What action do you take?

A.—You could easily have game if partner has the right cards — the fate of the hand depends on how little he has in diamonds. You are worth a try for game, and we recommend three clubs. If partner returns to three spades or bids three diamonds, be content with a partscore.

Q.5—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♠KQJ97632 ♠6 ♦Q9654

What is your opening bid?

A.—This is simply a question of hand valuation. When you have a seven-card or longer suit, you should count any side four-card suit, no matter how weak, as being worth one playing trick. Your hand, therefore, is worth eight playing tricks and, at this vulnerability, merits an opening bid of four spades according to the Rule of Two and Three.

Q.6—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠QAKQJ862 ♠KQ